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Annual Catalogue for 1905

# GRISWOLD SEEDS



**GRISWOLD SEED CO.,**  
**LINCOLN, NEB.**

F. B. WHITE CO., CH.



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# Feed These

To your Stock  
— and

# Grow Rich

## Beets.....

**F**ARMERS in the west do not realize the value of root crops as winter feed. Root crops not only make very cheap feed, but they keep the stock in a good, healthy condition, and in a measure take the place of grass. For cows there is nothing better than beets. The tops can be fed in early fall, and the roots all winter. They increase the flow of the milk, make it richer, and give to the butter a yellow color. With an expense of \$1.00 for seed, one can raise twenty to forty tons of beets. Two tons will feed one cow all winter. See page 21.

## Carrots...

**C**ARROTS are especially good for horses. In England all thoroughbred horses are fed all winter on carrots. They are much cheaper than oats, and make a good tonic when fed with grains. Carrots act especially on the skin, and give the horse that rich, sleek, well-groomed appearance. Carrots are also good for feeding all other kinds of stock. See page 23.

## Turnips..

**T**URNIPS, especially Ruta Bagas, are very fine for all stock. All root crops are good from the fact that they give the stock a change of diet. Turnips and Ruta Bagas can be sown in July in the corn, or in fields where the other crops have been harvested; or on fall plowing where it is done in July. Your expense is nothing. Sell your grain, feed root crops and grow rich. See page 41.

## Root Crops

*To Take Care of*

**T**O preserve root crops in good order for winter, store in a cool cellar and cover with sand or turf to keep them fresh. Another method is to put them in a pit dug in dry soil where there will be no danger of water standing, and to cover with straw overlaid with earth sufficiently deep to keep out frost. Thus protected root crops will keep well till spring.

## Rape.....

**T**HERE is no plant that will make such a lot of rich, green forage in as short a time as Dwarf Essex Rape. It is ready for pasturage in ten weeks after sowing. It is fine for hogs, cattle, calves and sheep, and is also the very best green food for chickens. All stock like it. Sometimes one will have some trouble with hogs until they find that it is good to eat. Rape cannot be cured for hay. Save your pasture for hay, and grow rich by feeding rape. The cost is fifty cents for twenty-five tons green feed. See page 8.

## Kale.....

*Thousand-Headed*

**T**HIS is a forage plant like Rape, and is especially good for sheep. Farther south it can be fed on all winter. Here, as with Rape, it must be cut before heavy frost comes and put up in small piles with a light covering of leaves or straw. In this way it can be fed until late in the winter. Price, 1b., 35c; 2½ lbs., 85c, postpaid. By freight, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$8.75; 100 lbs., \$17.00.



# SEED CORN

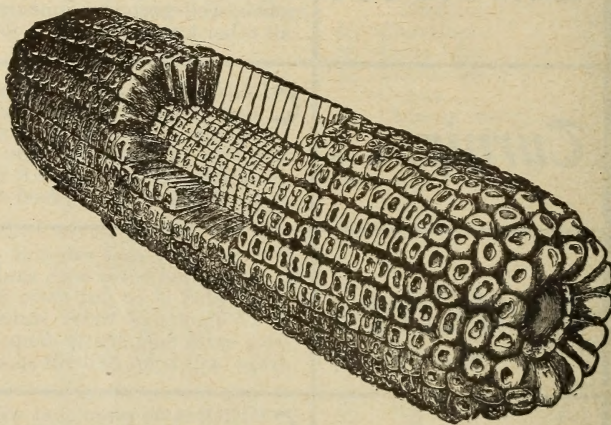
## OUR NEW BUILDING

Our rapidly increasing seed business necessitated our building this season, a new warehouse and seed cleaning elevator. This building is lighted with electricity, and all machinery runs with an electric motor. It is fitted up especially for handling our large seed corn business. To facilitate this work we have invented a machine for butting and tipping corn. With it five men can tip 1,000 bushels a day. It is so arranged that it takes just the right amount off the ends of the ear and leaves the large regular shaped kernels for planting. As it shells the tips off there are no split kernels. Without this machine we would be unable to handle this season's seed corn business. At this date (January 6) we are running night and day, shipping each week from six to ten cars of choice Nebraska seed corn to Texas points. Our orders on file now for Texas alone amounts to more than 40,000 bushels.

All our seed corn was grown last fall within a radius of fifteen miles of Lincoln, and with an ordinary season should ripen as far north as South Dakota. There is none any earlier, for all corn north of us was injured by frost. We are fortunate in being just outside of this frost line. Our corn is thoroughly dry and well matured. We hand pick it, tip it, shell it, and fan it. It will give you satisfaction.

## Prices Subject to Market Fluctuations.

**Nebraska White Prize.** Ears are large and well filled at both ends, the white cob being hardly visible. The kernels are deep and wide, ranging from 16 to 22 rows to the ear. The corn is medium early and yields frequently 75 bushels to the acre. Our stock this season is dry, well matured, and pure white, and not injured by frost. White corn stands the drouth much better than yellow, and usually sells for more money on the markets. We have had high praises for this corn, and you can not do better than to give it a trial. Remember, it only costs you 12½c per acre to plant this corn. Don't run any risk by putting in something inferior. Price, 35c peck; 65c half bushel; \$1.00 per bushel.



NEBRASKA WHITE PRIZE

**Nebraska Yellow Prize.** This corn, while something like our White Prize, does not have quite as large ears nor as many rows. The kernels are deep and broad, of a rich yellow color, and well dented. Cobs are small and dry out quickly. We have sold this variety for several years, and it has always given the best of satisfaction. If you wish good large yellow corn we advise you to plant our Nebraska Yellow Prize. While we do not claim everything under the sun for our corn, you will be well pleased if you plant it. Price, 35c peck; 65c half bushel; \$1.00 per bushel.

**Improved Leaming.** A yellow dent corn with small cobs, and long deep golden kernels; quite early, ripening in 90 to 95 days. Two ears usually grow on each stalk. This makes the yield per acre equal that of much larger corn. We have known this corn to yield as much as 90 bushels per acre. There is nothing better for an extra early corn. Price, 35c peck; 65c half bushel; \$1.00 per bushel.



## SEED CORN—Continued

Farmers must be very careful this season where they get their seed corn. It does not pay to run the risk of losing the crop just to save a few cents per acre. One had better buy the best corn and plant less acreage. He is then sure of having a good yield, good corn and good prices.

Dec. 2, 1902.

We can only report favorably upon all the seeds received of you. Our "Yellow Prize" Seed Corn averages between 60 and 70 bushels, and *escaped all frost*. It is simply perfect. Had a large yield of potatoes and they were nice enough so that the stores have been after them, as the best grown any where near here.

We think every seed of the *Bromus Inermis* grew, any way we have a fine stand, and people come from far and near to see it.

KNOX CO., NEBR.

Very truly yours,

W. H. BARNARD.

**Silver Mine.** Stalks grow 7 or 8 feet high, every stalk has an ear, often 2 or 3 ears, set about 4 feet from the ground. Ears long, heavy, generally with 18 rows of broad, semi-transparent white kernels on a white cob. It is the earliest white corn and very productive. A bushel of 70 lbs. in the ear makes 60 lbs. shelled. Very hardy and little effected by drouth. Price, 35c peck; 65c one-half bushel; \$1.00 per bushel.

**Iowa Gold Mine.** A valuable medium early yellow variety; ears are not excessively large, but good sized and symmetrical. The bright golden yellow kernels are deep, and cobs small, therefore drying out nearly as soon as husked. Price, 35c peck; 65c one-half bushel; \$1.00 per bushel.

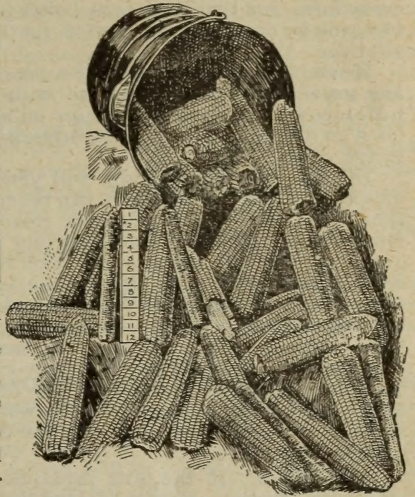
**Hogue's Yellow Dent.** This is a very fine yellow corn. Ears medium sized to large, maturing in about 100 days. If you like narrow long kernels on a small cob plant this variety. Our seed is well matured and dry. Price, 40c peck; 65c one-half bushel; \$1.10 per bushel.

**Calico.** That fine, large, variegated corn that always yields well and makes big ears. Price, 40c peck; 65c one-half bushel; \$1.10 per bushel.

**Corn on Ear.** We can furnish most of this corn on ears at an advance of \$1.25 per bushel of 70 lbs.

**Pride of Canada Flint.** The corn for the extreme north. Ears long, of rich yellow color. Enormously productive, outyielding any field corn we have ever grown. Will prove to be of the greatest value to the farmers of the far North; ripens earlier than any of the flints. Don't fail to try it if you want a big yielding flint corn. Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

**Best White Flint.** Similar to the above but white. Stalks usually bear 2 or 3 long ears having 8 to 10 rows of hard white corn. Very early; excellent for fodder and ensilage. Price, 35c lb.; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid; peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.75.



SILVER MINE

Nov. 27, 1902.

It is fine corn (Yellow Prize) and true to name. I like it so well I expect to plant it for my entire crop for 1903.

Yours respectfully,

J. S. SPEED, MEMPHIS, TENN.

The White Prize is a good yielder. My corn is making from 55 to 60 bushels per acre of good sound corn. Any farmer that wants to improve his corn, and wants a white variety can't do better than with your White Prize.

CASS Co., NEBR.

Yours truly,

WM. ATKINSON.

Dec. 13, 1902.

The Seed Corn, both White and Yellow Prize, was all that any planter could wish. It came up promptly and well, grew vigorously and made a splendid yield.

DR. S. M. BANKS, BOONE Co., Mo.



# ... ALFALFA ...

## King of Forage Plants

Some farmers have tried alfalfa, made a failure of it, and condemned it, but most farmers have succeeded wonderfully and solved the question of permanent hay and pasture. The last two years experiments have demonstrated that it can be grown on some part of almost every farm, and that there is no better pasture, no better hay, and no crop that will enrich the land so much as alfalfa.

Hogs will eat alfalfa hay the same as other stock and grow fat on alfalfa pasture with no other feed; milch cows give more and better milk when pastured on it or fed the hay; calves, sheep, and chickens thrive on it.

During the season alfalfa will yield from three to nine tons of hay per acre. It can be cut from three to four times each year; outyields clover three to one. Grows in dry weather, grows rapidly in wet weather, grows on thin soil, but grows best on rich, sandy, well-drained land, with water from three to ten feet below the surface; in fact it will last for hundreds of years on this kind of soil. It is grown now very successfully on high lands by letting the last crop seed and fall, thus starting new plants for any that may kill out. Alfalfa will stand hard pasturing until late in the fall, but it bloats most cattle if pastured when wet, although there seems to be no trouble when they are raised on it from calves.

**SEEDING.** If the soil packs easily, plow deep, otherwise, shallow, thoroughly pulverize by repeated harrowings; sow the seed broadcast, thirty pounds to the acre and cross-harrow; or, with a drill, setting it to sow ten pounds to the acre and cross-sow, putting in twenty pounds to the acre. Drill about an inch deep. Cut young alfalfa the first year every twenty or thirty days, setting the sickle bar five or six inches high. This kills the weeds, causes the young plants to spread out, and keeps them from going to seed. The second year, cut three or four times when just in bloom.

**PARTLY KILLED-OUT PASTURES.** Sow the seed and disk. The disk splits the crowns, causing a heavier growth of the old plants. Another good way is to sow the seed early while the ground is full of little cracks.

**FALL SOWING.** Many farmers are having good success sowing in the fall. The soil must be in good condition, and the seed sown in August or September. In this way, one does not lose entirely the use of the land for one season.

G. W. H., in *Nebraska Farmer*, says: "The alfalfa industry has become a feature in Nebraska farm improvement, and the seeding to alfalfa will be more extensively carried on the next spring than any past period of the states history. The importance of this crop is now well known; its feeding value as a hay has no equal for the farm stock. The utility and great value of the alfalfa crop is beyond question—no one at this stage of the business disputes its value. The fact that it grows everywhere in the state, on hill, valley, slope, and table, is not conceded. The only difference is in the producing capacity of the various locations. It is the greatest economic feed producer; its staying qualities alone argue for it a place on every farm where feed and fodder crops are in demand.

Buy your seed now; plan and arrange to put in a good acreage of alfalfa. It will make every acre of land successfully seeded worth \$75.00 per acre as a farm improvement."

George E. Picker, Prop. of Riverside Hereford Cattle Co., Ashland, Neb., says: "Answering your inquiry of the result of the use of thirty-five bushels of seed alfalfa purchased of you last spring, was beyond expectation. The stand was good and we had two good cuttings from it. The seed seems to be particularly adapted to our soil, a sandy loam."

J. R. Herron, Ewing, Neb., says: "Alfalfa seed purchased from you, grew splendidly. We sowed two bushel of seed to five acres of ground, broadcast, and obtained a fine stand. We have bought various kind of seeds from you and they have always proven to be good. We shall probably want enough alfalfa seed in the spring to sow thirty or forty acres."

G. T. Golter, Lincoln, Neb., says: "The alfalfa I got of you is just doing fine."

Judge England, Hawarden, Ia., says: "Your alfalfa seed is fine. Seed sown this spring has 300 head of hogs on it at this time (Nov. 25); you could not tell they are in it."

**Write for Prices in Large Lots.** Price, 30c per lb., 4 lb. for \$1.00. Postpaid.





High  
Grade

# CLOVER SEEDS

Fancy  
Clean

Prices subject to market changes.

## Medium Red, Common or June.

This is by far the most important of all the varieties for hay or pasture. Sow in spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of eight to twelve pounds per acre; more is required on old, stiff soils than on new and lighter ones. Red Clover is a biennial and at best only lasts three years unless it is allowed to reseed itself which should be done every two years. Per lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 65c. postpaid.

## Mammoth Red or Sapling.

(Perennial.) Grows much larger than the common, ripening later and preferred by many for mixing with other grasses. Also used for plowing under as green manure. Sow 10 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 25c postpaid; per bushel, market price.

## Crimson or Scarlet.

(Also called Giant Incarnate.) An annual variety, largely used in the south for feeding green and for hay. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting it at once commences growing again and continues until cut by frost. Sow in April or May, 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 25c postpaid; per bushel, market price.

## Alsike or Swedish.

(A perennial.) In size and general appearance intermediate between white and red clover. Well adapted for wet, marshy soils. Does not stand drouth. Well

suited for sowing on lands liable to wash. Yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasture. Valuable for sowing with other clovers or grasses as it forms a thick bottom and increases the yield of hay. Withstands cold better than any other variety. Good for bees. Sow six pounds per acre when used alone. Price per lb. 25c postpaid.

**White or Dutch.** A small creeping perennial variety, valuable for pasture and for lawns, as it forms a close herbage and remains green throughout the season, it also affords excellent food for bees. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. 50c per lb. postpaid.

**Sweet or Bokhara.** A rapid growing white-flowered sort, excellent for bee food, for which purpose it should be largely grown. Lb. 25c postpaid.

**Esparcette or Sainfoin.** This might be described truly as a land-enriching, luxuriant, heat-resisting clover. It thrives best on chalky and sandy soils, dry gravel, etc., also loams or clays, if not too stiff or too deep. Flowers about the same time as red clover. It is usually sown in early spring. It is a perennial, and the stand improves by age; 80 lbs. to acre. Per lb. 25c.

Write for prices in large lots

## USEFUL TABLES

Showing amount of seed necessary for an acre and the number of pounds to the bushel.

	No. Lbs. to Bus.	No. Lbs. to Acre.		No. Lbs. to Bus.	No. Lbs. to Acre.
Alfalfa.....	60	20 to 30	Johnson Grass.....	25	25 to 50
Barley.....	48	48 to 96	Jerusalem Corn.....	50	50 to 100
Beans.....	60	75 to 100	Kaffir Corn.....	50	50 to 100
Buckwheat.....	52	25 to 50	Meadow Foxtail.....	7	20 to 25
Broom Corn.....	46	10 to 12	Meadow Grass, Rough Stalked	14	30 to 40
Brome Grass.....	14	25 to 40	Millet.....	50	25 to 50
Blue Grass, Kentucky.....	14	25 to 30	Hungarian.....	48	24 to 48
Blue Grass, English or Mea-			Oats.....	32	32 to 64
dow Fescue.....	14	36 to 48	Orchard Grass.....	14	25 to 30
Cane.....	50	6 to 8	Peas, Field, smooth.....	60	90 to 120
Cane, for fodder.....	50	50 to 100	Peas, wrinkled.....	56	
Clover, Alsike.....	60	6 to 8	Peanuts.....	24	
Clover, Red.....	60	12 to 15	Potatoes, Irish, good measure.	60	420 to 480
Clover, White Dutch.....	60	6 to 8	Potatoes, sweet.....	50	
Corn.....	56	8 to 10	Rape.....	60	5 to 6
Corn, on ear.....	70		Red Top.....	14	20 to 30
Creeping Bent Grass.....	20	40 to 60	Rye.....	56	72 to 90
Crested Dogtail.....	21	20 to 30	Rye Grass, English.....	24	50 to 60
Fescue Hard.....	14	30 to 40	Rye Grass, Italian.....	24	50 to 60
Fescue Sheep.....	14	30 to 40	Sweet Vernal.....	10	10
Flax.....	56	28 to 42	Timothy.....	45	15 to 20
Hemp.....	44	30 to 60	Wheat.....	60	60 to 90



# BROMUS INERMIS



Although this is a comparatively new grass, it has proven to be one of the very best pasture grasses yet introduced. It grows on most any soil, of course the better the soil, the greater the yield. It has been tried extensively on the sandy, dry up-lands of western Nebraska with the very best of success. While it is slow to get started, it spreads rapidly after the first year, and is claimed that unless a disk is run through it, the sod will become so thick with roots that it will kill itself in twelve years. As it spreads from creeping root stalks it can be pastured close each season without injury. It is the very first grass to show itself in the spring, remaining green all summer, even though the weather is extremely hot and dry, and is the last grass to turn brown in the fall.

On ordinary soil it grows about 3 feet high, on rich bottom lands it has been known to grow to the height of 5 feet, and while it makes very good hay, it is most desirable for pasturage. It should be sown as early in the spring as possible. Prepare your land by deep plowing, harrow several times, until soil is thoroughly pulverized, sow and cross harrow. It is best put in with a drill, if you can force your drill to sow it. Most farmers are putting in 20 pounds to the acre, but it is better to sow more, unless, one is not particular about being deprived of the use of the land, until it spreads. This grass resists intense cold, and also the hottest and driest weather. It contains more flesh forming material than any other grass, and is good for all kinds of stock. We can recommend this grass very highly as it has proven itself to be most satisfactory in all cases, where parties have secured a good stand. We are very particular to furnish only the very best pure seed. On account of farmers not knowing this seed, it is being adulterated with a cheaper variety of grass, so it can be sold at a less figure, but it will pay farmers better to sow less acreage than to plant a cheaper grade.

The Department at Washington says: In Russia, *Bromus inermis* is not considered equal to timothy for feeding value, but it will grow in regions so dry that where other grasses fail it flourishes. It is a hardy, vigorous grass, with creeping root stalks, and attains the height of 4 feet or more. In a few years it forms a very thick sod, crowding out other grasses and clover, and has proven itself to be the most suitable grass yet introduced into the dry regions of the west and northwest. It grows readily, produces heavy crops of hay and luxuriant pasture.

Chemical analyses show that it is rich in flesh-forming material, all kind of stock seem to like it, and as it starts very early in the spring and remains green very late into November it certainly will prove a valuable forage crop for ranchmen. Usually at the end of the first season a good growth has been attained, and the following year the field may be pastured or cut for hay. The grass does not get tough after the few early weeks in the spring like most grass, and seems to remain tender throughout the season. After once starting it spreads rapidly by means of its root stalks.

Bulletin No. 1, University of Nebraska, says: The plot (of Brome Grass) was apparently captured by weeds with a very poor prospect for a stand of grass. It was not until late in the fall and after the weeds had ceased to grow that the grass began to thicken; it grew and remained green until late in the fall, and started growth the following spring. Growth began fully as early as blue grass.

## PRICES

**Best Grade of Pure Seed**—20c per pound, postpaid, 28c. By freight, 14 pounds (1bu.), \$2.00; 50 pounds, \$6.75; 100 pounds, \$12.90; 250 pounds, \$31.00.

**Prime Grade**—23c per pound, postpaid. By freight, 1 bu., \$1.70; 50 pounds, \$5.60; 100 pounds, \$10.00; 250 pounds, \$24.00.

In regard to the *Bromus inermis*, it was nice, clean seed and true to name. It grew fine. I will want 500 pounds more.

HAMILTON Co., NEB.

L. C. RICKER.

I sowed 160 pounds of your *Bromus inermis* on 8 acres and got a fine stand. Want to sow 5 acres more this year.

LINCOLN, NEB.

W. M. TRUMBLE.



# Fancy Clean Grass Seeds

## FOR ALL SOILS

Prices on Grass Seeds are changing almost daily so we are unable to make a price on large quantities. Write for prices stating amount wanted.

**Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass.** This valuable grass is suited to a variety of soils, from an average dry one to moist meadows. It is very productive, usually early and very desirable as a pasture grass. It comes early in the spring, and with few rains will make good pasture all summer, until late fall. It is surprising how well this grass does in the West, even during the dry season. It is very desirable for lawns. Price per pound 15 cents, if by mail send 10 cents extra for postage. Write for prices in larger quantity.



Kentucky Blue  
Grass

**Orchard Grass.** This grass is widely known and of exceptional value in permanent pasture mixture on account of its earliness and rapid growth. It is relished by all kinds of stock, sheep even passing all other grass to feed upon it. It succeeds upon almost any soil, especially in moist shady places. It stands drought well, keeping green and growing when other grasses are dried up. It should be kept grazed closely as it becomes hard and wiry if allowed to grow rank. On account of it growing in tufts, it should be planted with other grasses. 20 cents per pound. If by mail send 10 cents for postage. Write for prices in larger quantities.

**Red Top.** Valuable either for mixing in hay or permanent pasture grass. Succeeds almost everywhere, but does best in moist rich soil. It is being sown with Alsike, in Western Nebraska with a great deal of satisfaction. It is often sown with Timothy and Red Clover.

**Timothy.** This grass is used extensively for hay, and does well on most any soil. Sometimes grows to the height of 4 feet on rich loam. It is exceedingly nutritious, particularly when ripe. This grass is used for pasture considerably. It is however better for hay and is sown mostly with Red Clover.

**English, or Perennial Rye-Grass.**

This grass is considered invaluable for permanent pasture grass. Produces an abundance of remarkably fine foliage, and soon forms a compact sod. After being cut, it grows quickly and remains bright and green through the season. It is also a good variety for hay if cut when in blossom, as it is then most nutritious. Flourishes best in moist soil.

**Italian Rye-Grass.** (Biennial.) As this grass is not a perennial, is not adapted for permanent pasture, lasting only two years. It is quickly grown and gives an abundance of nutritious feed in early spring, and all through the season. It responds quickly to rich soil and moisture. It is used almost entirely as a pasture grass.

**Johnson Grass.** As a meadow or hay grass this variety is highly esteemed in the South, and during the hottest and driest season it can be depended upon to yield heavily. This grass however, is not very desirable as it is hard to get rid of when once started. For this reason it is very important that it be well guarded, and not allowed to get started in cultivated lands. We think this would be a good grass for the Semi-Arid regions of the West.

**Tall Meadow Fescue, or English Blue**



Tall Meadow Fescue, or  
English Blue Grass

**Grass.** One of our very best natural grasses. It starts very early in the spring, and stays green until late fall, making it very desirable for permanent pasture. It is highly nutritious and fattening, and liked by all kinds of stock. It grows best on moist lands, but does well in Nebraska, even in a dry season. It makes most excellent hay, as it grows from 18 to 24 inches high. It is frequently called Evergreen grass.



# DWARF ESSEX RAPE

FOR CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS

**Dwarf Essex Rape.** While this is a new plant, those who have tried it find it the best of the quick growing forage plants. When one considers that it will produce good, succulent feed in from six to ten weeks from sowing, they can in a measure realize its value. Rape looks much like Ruta Baga tops, growing from two to four feet high; has broad, rich, juicy leaves which are liked very much by cattle, sheep, and hogs. It produces from twenty-five to thirty tons of green feed to the acre, and continues to grow after being continually eaten off. It is estimated that the feeding qualities of rape are probably twice as good as those of clover. Rape can be planted early for early feed; can be sown in oats and fed after the oats are cut; can be sown in corn in the last plowing. This is a good plan when the corn is to be cut green for feed, as it will leave the rape ready for pasturing after the corn is taken off. Rape is an annual, and will not become a weed or a nuisance, as it does not live through the winter. We do not recommend it for cows as it may taint the milk. Stock fed on rape must have plenty of salt.



*Dwarf Essex Rape, Second Growth, One Plant*

There are two kinds of Rape, the Dwarf Essex, the seed for which is grown in England, especially for a forage plant, and the Common Rape, the seed for which is grown in Holland for oil, but sold in America cheaper than the Dwarf Essex and placed on the market for a forage plant. Ours is the genuine Dwarf Essex Rape, imported direct from England by us. Sow broadcast, five pounds to acre.

**For Chickens.** Rape makes the best green food for chickens. It can be sown early and the chickens will have good, rich food all summer from one planting. They like it better than garden truck and it is much cheaper.

**E. S. Kirkpatrick says:** For quickness and immensity of growth Rape is without a rival, growing on very rich and well prepared soils from ten to fifteen inches in six weeks and to its full growth from three to three and one-half feet high. Sheep are exceedingly fond of this plant and take hold of it when first turned on it, while with hogs it may take a few days before they realize that it is good to eat, but when they once start to eat it they consume it with great relish. For either brood sows or fattening hogs Rape is of great benefit, on account of its succulent nature, and keeps them in excellent thrift so they may make the best use of the other foods that they may receive. We would urge farmers not having suitable clover pasture for their brood sows and young pigs, to sow small pieces of Rape at successive periods during the summer months. These may be pastured off in turn. When the plant is eaten off and the hogs removed, the Rape immediately starts to grow again from the root and will usually be ready to feed off again in from four to six weeks under favorable conditions of soil and season. Be very careful in purchasing your seed and use nothing but imported seed of the Dwarf Essex variety.

**D. H. Anthers, Sutton, Nebr., says:** The Dwarf Essex Rape was simply immense. I sowed some of it the 15th of April, and some the first of May. I had 50 pigs and 12 old hogs run on it all summer, and they could not keep it down. It is simply impossible to tell the amount of feed I cut off of it. It is the best investment I have ever made in seed of any kind.

**Dice & Garber, Utica, Nebr., say:** Send us 100 lbs. same kind (Dwarf Essex) Rape seed that we bought of you last year. We would not think of trying to raise hogs without Dwarf Essex Rape.

**E. W. Jeffrey, Horace, Nebr., says:** I have had good success with the Dwarf Essex Rape bought of you last spring. I used it principally for hog pasture. It is grand.

**W. R. Wood, Greeley, Nebr., says:** We think Dwarf Essex Rape an excellent forage for cattle and hogs. The cows were turned in immediately after milking for a short time only.

**Robt. Clark, Henderson, Nebr., says:** We cut and feed Dwarf Essex Rape morning and evening. We have no trouble with the milk tasting and there is no other milk producer that is so easily raised as Rape.

## PRICES

**Genuine Imported Dwarf Essex Rape**—Per lb., 20c; 6 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. By freight, 12 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$6.50.

**Prime Rape**—(Sold to us for Dwarf Essex)—Per lb., 18c, postpaid. By freight, 15 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$2.65; 100 lbs., \$5.00.



# Forage and Fodder Plants

On account of market fluctuations we cannot quote price on bushel lots of Farm Seed. Let us know how much you wish of each and we will give you our lowest price.

## MILLETS

**Siberian Millet.** (Also called Red German, Dakota and Russian Millet.) This Millet is from 2 to 4 weeks earlier than German Millet, stands drouth better and does not grow so rank. The blades are wide and start near the ground, continuing nearly to the top, thus making more hay. The hay is fine and soft and relished by all stock. The heads are larger than common millet and taper at both ends. It yields from 30 to 50 bushels seed per acre. For hay sow  $\frac{3}{4}$  bushel to acre. 50 lb., 1 bu., 65c.

**German Millet.** An improved variety, medium early, growing from 3 to 5 feet high. The heads are very compact and heavily loaded with round, golden-yellow seeds. Sow  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre for fodder,  $\frac{3}{4}$  bushel for seed. 75c bu.

**Hungarian.** (Dark Seed.) Many regard this as being better than German Millet, as it is about one week earlier and requires less moisture. The hay is fine and of excellent feeding value. 80c bu.

**Hog, or Broom Corn Millet.** This is grown for the same purposes as other millets but makes inferior hay unless cut very young. It, however, yields enormously of seed, even 60 to 70 bushels to the acre, and this seed is very advantageously used for fattening hogs and other stock.

**Golden Millet.** Similar to German Millet, but heads are longer and seed is larger and oblong. Yields from 4 to 5 tons per acre. Sow same as German. Bu., 65c.

**Common Millet.** Head not so thick as German Millet, seed oval, of lighter color. Sow same as above. Bu., 60c.

Any of the above 3c per lb.; 5 lbs. 10c. Add 10c per lb. if to be sent by mail.

**Japanese Barnyard Millet.** (Called "Billion Dollar Grass" owing to its high value.) Erect in growth, very leafy, stalks tender and succulent, even when mature. Stools freely on good soil if not sown too thickly. Its greatest value is for green fodder, of which it yields 35 tons per acre. It is excellent for cows, producing more milk than corn fodder. It should be sown to give best results the latter half of May, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre. It grows 6 to 8 feet high, and produces 50 to 90 bushels of seed per acre, if allowed to mature before cutting. Price per lb., 25c; 3 lbs. 60c, postpaid. 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50.

**Soja, or Soy Beans.** This is one of the most valuable crops for feeding stock. It can be fed green or cut for fodder when the pods are green, or can be cured for hay. The beans can be ground when dried and fed like chop. It is claimed to be superior to clover for fertilizing the soil, frequently yielding 8 to 12 tons of green fodder per acre. The beans when roasted and ground resemble coffee, and are frequently used as a substitute. Sow one-half bushel per acre broadcast, or 4 quarts per acre in drills. Price, per qt., 15c. Add 15c per qt. if sent by mail.

**Sorghum or Sugar Cane.** An excellent fodder plant growing best during mid-summer when vegetation, in general, is apt to be burning up. If cut when about 2 feet high it will yield several crops, or can be cut just before frost and cured like hay, when it will make the very best rough winter feed. It is relished either green or dry by cattle, horses or sheep. The seeds are especially good for chickens, and if ground are very fattening for all kind of stock. Do not sow until the weather is warm. For fodder sow 2 to 3 bushels to the acre. Bu., 75c.

**Cane for Sorghum.** We can furnish the early Amber, Orange, Red and Black Amber and Dwarf. Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre in drills. Price, 12c per lb., or 3 lbs. for 30c postpaid. Write us for prices in larger lots.

**Kaffir Corn.** Grows from 4 to 6 feet high, is straight and upright, with white chalky stem and broad leaves. It makes excellent fodder, is highly relished by all stock, either in the green or dry state. Prices same as above. Bu., 70c.

**Cow Peas.** The most highly valued plant in the South for fodder and for reclaiming old or worn out land. The vines when fed green make the best fodder and are very nourishing. The best varieties for northern areas are the Black Eye and the Whippoorwill. These yield a good crop both of fodder and peas. When ripened, the ground peas make good cattle fattener. Prices, per qt., 15c; add 15c per qt. if to be sent by mail.

**Teosinte.** A fodder plant somewhat resembling corn in appearance, but the leaves are much longer and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It produces a greater number of shoots, growing as much as twelve feet high, very thickly covered with leaves. Eighty-five stalks have been grown from one seed, attaining a height of eleven feet. Horses and cattle eat it as freely as young sugar corn. Price, 90c per lb. postpaid.

**Pencilaria.** Great claims have been made as to the feeding quality of this forage plant. Our experience with it has been that some farmers praise it very highly, while others are not favorable to it. It makes quick growth, and if not cut, will grow 12 to 15 feet high. It should be planted about May 1st, and will grow and stool out surprisingly fast. The leaves resemble corn blades, and are relished by all kinds of stock, whether in the green or dry state. It is better to mow it when from 3 to 6 feet high, when it will immediately start up again, and can be mowed three or four times during the season like cane. Price, 75c per lb. postpaid.



# Miscellaneous Farm Seed

The prices given below are **NET CASH, free on cars, this city**, purchasers paying all transportation charges. When customers are in need of large quantities we will be pleased to quote them, **on application, the lowest prices** that the market will justify at the time.

## Buckwheat

**Japanese.** This new sort has proven to be much earlier and more productive than any other variety. The grains are very large and of rich brown color. It excels in yield and earliness.

**Silver Hull.** A very good and popular variety. The grain is of a light gray color, is rounder than the common variety, matures earlier, and yields a half more to the acre.

**Common.** Sow in June, broadcast, at the rate of 2 to 3 pecks per acre.

Prices of the above: *Postpaid*, pound, 25c; 3 lbs., 60c.

## Broom Corn

**Improved Evergreen.** The best variety for general cultivation on account of color and quality of brush. *Postpaid*, pound, 25c; 3 lbs., 60c.

**Dwarf.** Grows from 3 to 4 feet high; straight brush. Used for making whisks and brushes. Prices same as above.

## Jerusalem Artichokes

A well known vegetable, produced from tubers resembling potatoes; it makes an excellent food for hogs as a cholera preventive. Flourishes best

in light, rich soil. They are planted like potatoes, and as early as the ground will permit, until May. Plant 3 bu. per acre. Per bu., 50c.

## Speltz or Emmer

A grain imported originally from Russia. It resembles oats and barley, but greatly outyields them. It is a wonderful stooler and robust grower, frequently yielding 60 or more bushels to the acre. This grain does especially well on poor soil, and stands an immense amount of dry weather. It compares well with oats and barley as a grain for stock, while the straw has a greater feeding value than either. Price, 25c per lb. *Postpaid*. By freight, 50 lbs., \$1.25; 125 lbs. for 2 acres, \$3.00.

## Castor Beans

Largely grown to drive away moles. Price, per lb., 20c.

## Spring Vetches or Tares

Grown largely in England and Canada for stock. It is of the pea family and resembles it in vine and pod. Sow 2 bu. per acre. Per lb., 15c.; per bu., market price.

## Oats, Flax, Rye and Barley

*Prices on application in season on Several Good Kinds.*

# Strawberry Plants

No berry produces better results for the small amount of labor and space required than strawberries. The ground should be fertilized with rich, well rotted compost, well worked into the soil. Set out early in the spring before leaves start, in rows  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. apart and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in the row. Do not set below the crowns. Turn runners the direction of the row, and pinch all the blooms off as they appear the first year. Cultivate well and keep out weeds. To set plants throw out a spadeful of dirt, make a little cone of soil in the center of the hole, place the roots around the cone and cover, pressing the soil firmly about the roots. Keep plants from sun in handling. When the ground freezes, mulch with a light coat of straw. Remove the mulch in the spring and cultivate.

**Brandywine.** This is a very fine large, deep red berry, and ships well. It is a prolific bearer, and a self-fertilizer. Its season is medium; seldom injured by frost. The stems are thick and strong and hold their berries well up off the ground. We know of no better berry for Nebraska.

**Marshall.** This is a very large berry much like the Brandywine, except that it is longer from stem to point. Season late, following Brandywine; foliage very vigorous.

**Belle.** Berries of good size. Very long, grows on a long stem, and ship well. A self-fertilizer.

**Sample.** Season very late; berry good size; plants very vigorous. This is a pistillate and must be planted with a bisexual in alternate rows.

**Bubach, Sunnyside, and Candy.** The Bubach and Gandy are pistillates. The Sunnyside, a bisexual. These are all standard varieties and we have never had a failure of these berries. We will furnish these plants mixed so they will be sure to fertilize.

Any variety, 75c per 100. By express at your expense.



## Poultry Supplies

These Goods Sent by Freight or Express at Your Expense.



**Crushed Oyster Shells.** If you expect your hens to lay eggs you must furnish them with something to make the shell. Oyster shells furnish them with this material. It also contains many essential compounds of the egg. Price, 17 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for 50c; 100 lbs. for 90c.

**Mica Crystal Grit.** This is the Standard Poultry Grit of America. It contains Iron, Quartz, Aluminum and Magnesium. The Iron is a tonic and keeps the fowls in good health, also gives to the yolk that rich yellow color. The other properties act as shell makers and digesters. Unlike any other grit this one is formed of layers which, by action of the gizzard, flake off, thus keeping the edges sharp and making it the best grinder. Not only your large fowls, but your small chickens *must* have grit. Most so called Chicken Cholera is simply indigestion caused by lack of grit with which to grind the food. We carry in stock three sizes, large for old poultry, medium for pigeons, and small for young chicks. Price, 17 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for 55c; 100 lbs. for \$1.00.

**Poultry Bone** should be kept before the poultry of all classes at all times, especially where egg production is desired. They will be the best judges as to the amount they want. Young chickens, especially, should be permitted to get it at their pleasure; they will be ready for market much earlier.

For winter feeding for egg production, about one part Poultry Bone to four parts grain, should be given with the evening meal, sown broadcast in a scratching pen. Price, 8 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for \$1.45; 100 lbs. for \$2.75.

**Raw Bone Meal.** Same as Cracked Bone, only ground fine. Price, 10 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for \$1.10; 100 lbs. for \$2.00.

**Meat Meal** for laying hens may be mixed with other foods in the proportion of one part Meat Meal to three parts crushed grain, bran or shorts. Wet with hot water, or skimmed milk preferred, and stir to the consistency of a dry paste. Feed night and morning.

For fattening poultry, a mixture of one part Meat Meal to two parts of crushed grains or mill feed is preferable.

For young chickens mix with hot water and make into a dry paste, and feed in such amounts as the chickens will eat up clean.

Ducks, geese, and young turkeys are very fond of Meat Meal and these may be fed all they will eat to advantage, mixed as directed above. 8 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for \$1.35; 100 lbs. for \$2.50.

**Blood Meal.** This is pure, rich, dried blood. Two ounces of which is said to equal one quart of raw blood. Very fine for incubator chicks as it prevents loss from breaking down or leg weakness. Good to start hens laying. Feed one part blood meal to fifteen parts of mash. Price, 6 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for \$1.85; 100 lbs. for \$3.50.

**International Poultry Food.** We carry and sell it under a guarantee to cure cholera and other diseases peculiar to chickens. We also guarantee this food to make chickens lay. Three feeds for 12 chickens costs 1 cent; 25c, 50c and \$1.00 boxes.

**Rust's Egg Producer.** When this is fed to an entire flock it increases the number of eggs and their fertility. If fed according to directions one can secure eggs the year around. 1 lb. box, 25c; 2½ lb. box, 50c.

**Rust's Climax Condition Powder.** We believe this to be the best Condition Powder on the market. Our customers have had nothing but praise for it. It will cure most of the poultry diseases. 13 oz. box, 25c; 32 oz. box, 50c.

### RAISING CHICKS

Young chicks must be kept dry; must have access to warmth when desired; have plenty of exercise and proper food for rapid and healthy growth.

For the first thirty-six hours a chick needs no food. It should then be fed Griswold's Chick Food.

**Griswold's Chick Food.** This consists of millet, wheat and other seeds, grit, bone, etc., in such proportions as shall supply the young growing chickens with all that is necessary to secure health, vigor and growth. It not only is a money maker but saves much time and care in preparing their food, after the usual method.

When scattered in straw this food is also valuable for all poultry. 10 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for \$1.20; 100 lbs. for \$2.75.

**Slug Shot.** Sure death to hen lice. Non-poisonous and harmless to all creatures except insect life. Should be used by all poultry raisers. 1 lb., 6c, postpaid 16c; 5 lbs., not postpaid, 30c; 10 lbs., not postpaid, 50c.

**Lice Killer.** For lice and mites there is nothing like Lee's Lice Killer. It will do the work and do it right. 35c, 60c and \$1.00 cans.

### CARE OF HENS' NESTS

Nests, whether for laying or setting hens, should at frequent intervals be emptied of all nesting material and painted with Lice Killer. It should then be allowed to air for a day before using and a layer of fresh earth put into the bottom of the box before putting in new straw. Use Lice Killer freely about the perches and in all cracks and crevices of the poultry house. Before setting, the hen should be placed for a couple of hours in a box painted freshly inside with Lice Killer. The operation should be repeated within a day or two of the time of hatching.

**Millet Seed.** Especially good for little chicks as it never hardens in their crop. Write for prices.

**For Green Feed.** The best green feed for chickens is Dwarf Essex Rape. One pound will sow a patch large enough for one hundred fowls. Chickens won't bother your garden if they can get Rape. 10c per lb., 20c per lb. postpaid,

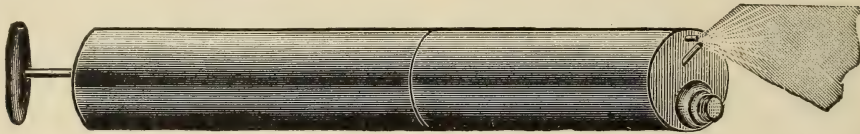


# SPRAYERS

## LIHHTNING INSECT EXTERMINATORS

**No. 1.** This is the best medium priced sprayer on the market. It is made of heavy tin, with two brass spray tubes thus assuring a wide, mist-like spray. The beveled air chamber throws a downward spray, and by turning the sprayer over will throw upward, thus striking the under side of the leaves. We also recommend this sprayer for spraying stock, poultry houses, and house plants. See illustration on opposite page. Price 45 cents. *By express at your expense.*

**No. 2.** Similar to the above, but the tank holds more; is made of galvanized iron. Price, 60 cents. *By express at your expense.*

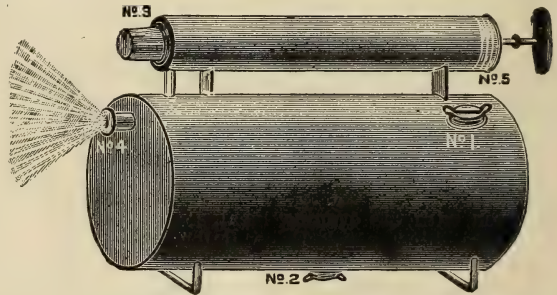


**No. 0.** Sprayer is light and handy, adapted for household use, and can be sent by mail. Price, 35 cents. *By express at your expense. Postpaid, 50 cents.*

### No. 30. Compressed Air Sprayer

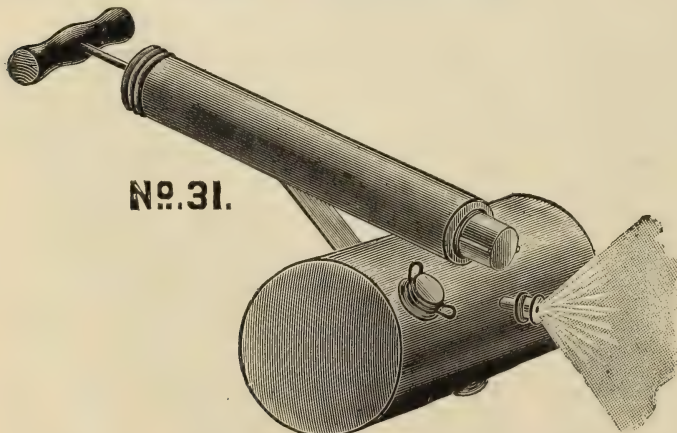
This sprayer is made of galvanized iron, and holds two gallons. It will throw a spray 20 feet high. The air chamber and tank being horizontal makes it easy to carry and operate. A few strokes of the pump produces enough compressed air to empty the tank without further action of the pump.

With this sprayer we furnish two nozzles, one for plant and one for tree spraying. At an extra cost we can also furnish a hose and faucet. Price, \$1.75. *By express at your expense.*



**No. 20.** Tank made of glass, handsomely encased, a perfect machine for durability, consisting of a Mason fruit jar, which can easily be replaced at any time. Cannot rust out. Its shape causes it to give a churning motion when in use, thus keeping the ingredients thoroughly mixed. They are handsomely painted, air tight, detachable tank, 2 inch air chamber, heavy steel plunger rod and strong handle. Price, 75 cents. *By express at your expense.*

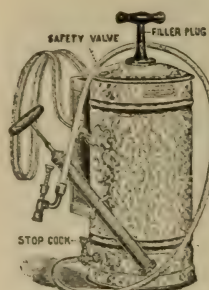
**No. 31.**



**No. 31.** This sprayer operates the same as the No. 30, and has the same attachments but it is made of heavy tin, and holds only one gallon. Price, \$1.50. *By express at your expense.*



# SPRAYERS



No. 17

## Ripley's Sprayer No. 17

This sprayer holds 5 gallons of liquid and is made of the very best galvanized steel. It is fitted with a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch pump and is fully guaranteed to be the strongest and most durable light sprayer on the market. Can be used for spraying trees of most any height, applying lice killer on stock, whitewashing poultry houses, washing buggies and windows. Price complete with hose and Vermorel spray nozzle, \$5.50.



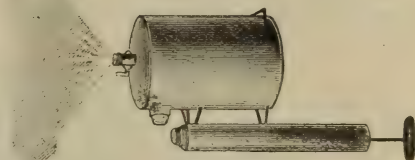
No. 6

## Ripley's No. 6 Whitewashing and Painting Machine

It is made of heavy galvanized iron, and fitted with 10 feet of first class  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch hose, nozzle and extension rod. Price, \$12.00.

## Griswold's Sure Thing Fly Killer

It is the best compound for keeping flies off of horses and cattle. Kills lice on chickens, cattle, etc. Sold only in gallon lots. This oil can be used with any of our sprayers. Price per gallon, \$1.00.



No. 35

**Blizzard No. 35.** Has galvanized iron tank, and Stop Cock. Holds one gallon of mixture. With a few strokes of the heavy air pump, it will work continually until it is empty. This is one of our best, high pressure, automatic sprayers. Price, \$1.50.



No. 1

**No. 1 Sprayer** in use with our Sure Thing Fly Killer.



Aquaject

**No. 21** This Sprayer is made of fine galvanized iron, and holds nearly 4 gallons of liquid. It is provided with a special valve, which blows off when the pressure is too high. It is also provided with straps and can be carried on the shoulder. The spray is provided with two nozzles, one for spraying tall trees and the other for shrubbery. It is entirely automatic and will empty itself of the fluid from one pumping up. Price, \$3.90.

## Patent Aquaject

This pump will throw a stream about 60 feet. It can be adjusted to a very fine or coarse spray. The cylinder, piston rod and couplings are all of brass. It is very compact and weighs only 8 pounds. Price, \$5.00.

## Ideal

The Ideal spray pump is adapted to practical and economical spraying. The working parts and the base are constructed entirely of brass. It throws a continuous stream and is fitted with different size nozzles for making fine or coarse spray. A small stream is discharged with great force into the bucket, thus thoroughly agitating the mixture. Price with nozzle and hose complete, \$2.75.

**Haseltine's Moth Catcher** Price, 85c; by mail, \$1.00. Large size, \$1.00; by mail, \$1.30.



# GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

Farmers and planters have come to regard the trade mark "Iron Age" as representing an honest, earnest effort on the part of a manufacturer to give the *best* in quality, efficiency, and workmanship. Simplicity of construction, convenience of adjustment, and perfection of work have been kept in view, and all at a moderate expense.

## Combined Double Wheel Hoes and Seed Drills

Prior to the introduction of the "IRON AGE" Combined Wheel Hoes and Seed Drills, combined tools were regarded by many as impracticable, owing to the time and knowledge required to change from one form to the other, to say nothing of the advantages lost over those of the separate implement.

The simplicity and completeness of the "IRON AGE" combined implements in all their forms make their use practical, even with the busiest gardeners.

From Seed Drills these tools can be converted into Wheel Hoes, either single or double, it requiring but about three minutes to change to Double Wheel Hoes and about two minutes to Single Wheel Hoes, by an inexperienced operator.

## The No. 6 "Iron Age" Combined Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder

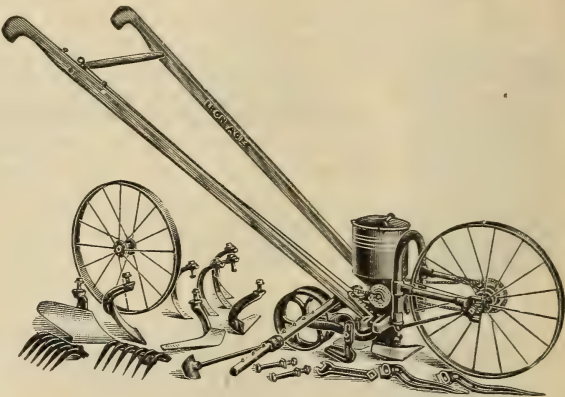
Price, \$11.00.

We show in cut the No. 6 "Iron Age" Combined Double Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder, being the same as the well-known No. 4 Drill, with the addition of a hill dropping device.

The completeness of the tool and the universal satisfaction it has given places it first among garden implements. Combined in this tool there are three distinct and thoroughly practical tools, a Hill and Drill Seeder, a Double Wheel Hoe, and a Single Wheel Hoe. All vegetable seeds can be sown with this drill.

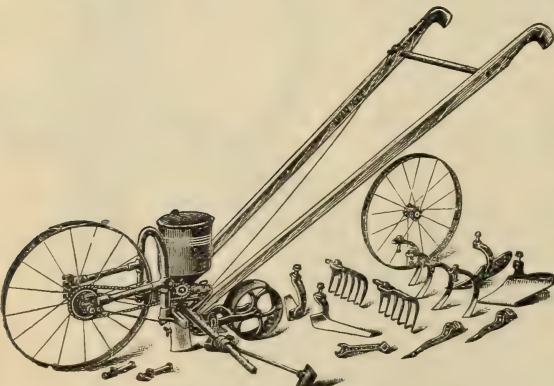
Besides placing the seeds in drills, the No. 6 will also drop in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart. The tool can be instantly changed to drop from hills to drills or the reverse.

No. 7 Hill and Drill Seeder Only.  
Price.....\$8.00



Packed weight, 50 lbs.

## "Iron Age" Combined Seed Drill and Wheel Hoe



Packed weight, 50 lbs.

No. 4 Price, complete - \$10.00  
No. 5 Drill only - - - 7.00

This No. 4 Combined Drill and Hoe is really two complete machines in one. By simply taking out two bolts and attaching the other wheel one has the No. 1 complete hoe. We endeavor to furnish the farmer just what he desires at the least possible cost, and not loading down the price of the tool with other devices, unless he desires them.

The Opening Plow is reversible, and also adjustable in depth.

No. 6 "IRON AGE" Hill and Drill Seeder Attachment besides being adjustable to any form of the "IRON AGE" Double Wheel Hoes, can also be attached to the No. 20 Single Wheel Hoe, offered on following page. This attachment is easily applied or detached.

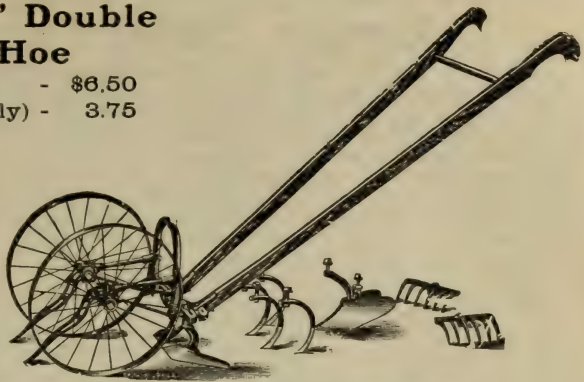
Price, with all necessary parts.....\$4.50



## The No. 1 "IRON AGE" Double and Single Wheel Hoe

Price, complete - - - - - \$6.50  
Price, No. 3, plain (with side hoes only) - 3.75

**Single Wheel Hoes** lead all labor-saving tools in the hands of the gardener. They are really indispensable. They have done away with the back-breaking and time-killing methods of the olden time, one man performing in a more thorough manner, and with greater ease to himself, the labor of several men. As with all other improved methods of labor, it requires a little practice to enable one to realize the best results with a wheel hoe. Give the tool a *thrust* ahead, watching the wheel rather than the hoe, and taking a step at each thrust; an ordinary hand hoe would accomplish little if simply dragged through the ground.



Packed weight, 40 pounds.

## "IRON AGE" Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator Plow and Rake

No. 9 Price, complete - - - - - \$4.75  
No. 10 Price, plain (hoes only) - - - - 3.00



Packed weight, 23 pounds.

This tool is, in regard to the work done, almost a counterpart of the Double Wheel Hoe, and the same remarks as to its construction, extreme lightness and ease of operation will apply with equal force. In addition, its lower price, less weight and steadiness given by one wheel, make strong arguments in favor of this tool. For the small kitchen garden we consider the single wheel hoe, with these points of merit, as being preferable.

Lack of space prevents illustrations of several other "Iron Age" machines we have in stock.

- No. 17 Combined Single Wheel Hoe and Drill Seeder ..... \$8.00
  - No. 18 Single Wheel Drill Seeder ..... 6.00
  - No. 20 Single Wheel Hoe ..... 5.00
  - No. 22 Combined Fertilizer Distributor, Hill and Drill Seeder ..... 16.00
- Also a full line of ATTACHMENTS and REPAIRS.

We carry a complete line of

## PLANET, JR., IMPLEMENTS.

### SEND FOR IMPLEMENT CATALOGUES.

#### HAND SEEDERS

**Little Giant Crank.** This is the best medium priced seeder sold. Will sow anything broadcast and do it right. Price, \$2.00.

**Little Giant Fiddle Bow.** Same machine, but works with a Bow in place of crank. Price, \$1.50.

We also have a crank Seeder for \$1.50, but do not recommend it.

**Hand Corn Planter** - - - \$1.25

#### CLIPPER FANNING MILL

The best seed cleaner made. Will clean clover, timothy, millet, cane, oats, and all other seed perfectly. This is the only kind of mill we use in our seed cleaning department.

No. 1 Price - - - - - \$18.00

**Lang's Hand Weeder.** One of the best<sup>t</sup> weeders made; a band passing over the fingers gives perfect use of the hand for pulling weeds without having to lay down the tool. 30c each, postpaid.

**Dibble.** For transplanting vegetable plants; steel point, very desirable. Each, 25c; postpaid, 40c.

**Transplanting Trowels.** With steel blade, 25c; postpaid, 40c.

**Asparagus Knives.** Steel, 25c; postpaid, 40c.

**Dandelion Spuds.** For cutting the weed roots out of the lawn. Price, 25c.

**Raffia.** The best material for tying budded fruit trees, vines to trellises, or for bunching vegetables. Per lb., 25c; postpaid, 40c.



## Grass Seed for the Lawn

**TO MAKE A GOOD LAWN.**—Nothing gives more satisfaction about a house than a good lawn, and nothing is more easily made and kept in order by a little well directed care. To get grass seed up quickly and evenly the surface must be mellow and level, with at least 6 inches of good black soil. Sow one pound of our **Special Lawn Mixture** to every 400 square feet, rake the seed in and roll well, or use a wide board until soil is uniformly firm. If the soil is clayey, cover the surface with a light coating of our **Lawn Fertilizer**. This fertilizer decays slowly, and will feed the young plants during the entire season. To keep the lawn beautiful, it must be frequently rolled and mowed. It is better to mow the lawn and not remove the clippings, as these will gradually form a thin mulch which will hold moisture, and protect the roots from the hot sun. Never rake a lawn with a steel toothed rake, as it pulls up the little rootlets, causing them to die in the hot sun. Never water a lawn when the soil and grass are hot. The best time for watering is in the early morning before sunrise.

**Special Lawn Grass Mixture.** While Blue Grass and White Clover make good lawns there are considerable objections to them. To overcome these objections we have made a mixture, which is adapted to our hot, dry climate. It is composed of Blue Grass, White Clover, and several other best lawn grasses. Some of these come early, some grow best during the summer, some grow well in the shade, while others make their growth in the fall. In this way one has green grass the whole season.

This mixture will make a rich, deep green, velvety lawn, with a close thick turf in a few weeks time, and one that will last much better than if sodded. We use only fancy new crop seeds, free from all foul weed seeds.

One pound covers 400 square feet (a space 20x20 feet), for new lawns, and half this amount for re-seeding old ones. Price, 25c per pound, or 5 pounds for \$1.00.

**Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass.** Some of our customers prefer clear, blue grass lawns. Our stock of this is the best grade of fancy clean, new crop tested seeds. Per pound, 15c. If by mail add 10c for postage. Per bushel of 14 pounds, \$1.60, by freight.

**White Clover.** It makes a quick lawn, with a close turf, and does very well in our climate. Price, 40c per pound. If by mail add 10c for postage.

## Fertilizers

Profits from fertilizing can be easily demonstrated by making small experiments on, say, an acre; or a small vegetable patch. These experiments even bring more than the investment in increased crops. It is a law of nature that continual cropping without fertilizing will in time wear out the richest soil. It is unprofitable to let rich soil become poor. It is just as unprofitable to allow "worn-out" land to remain so. The richest land can be kept up to its virgin richness, and "worn-out" land can be made rich, by good fertilizing and common sense.

**Lawn Fertilizer.** Our Lawn Fertilizer is composed mainly of fine ground bone. It is clean and dry and furnishes just the desired element for young plants, it decays slowly during the season, and gives to the grass a permanent rich, green color, so much desired. It can be sown easily broadcast by hand. On new lawns it should be sown same time as the seed, and on old lawns any time in the early spring. This fertilizer is free from strong odor, and is fit for all kinds of grass. It furnishes the same nourishment as manure, but has none of the weeds. One hundred pounds equal one load of manure and covers surface of 75x75 feet. Never use stable manure on lawns, as it will cost you more to weed it than it does to fertilize it. Price, 25 pounds for 75c, 50 pounds for \$1.25, and 100 pounds for \$2.50.

**Superphosphate.** The action of Superphosphate is very rapid, and is desirable only for very rapidly growing grains or vegetables. For corn use 200 pounds per acre, broadcast, after planting. For oats, rye, and wheat from 200 to 400 pounds per acre, broadcast and harrowed under. Price, \$1.50 per 100 pounds.

**Vegetable Grower.** Use 500 lbs. per acre, broadcast and harrowed under. It will work wonders in a truck patch, and means increased crops, better quality, early maturity, and better prices. Price, \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

**Complete Fertilizer.** Is made from meat scraps, bone and blood. These are taken up as fast as taken from the animals, and put into a large steam tank and cooked over a high pressure of steam. This causes all the tallow and grease to come to the top, which are drawn off and not used. The mixture is then thoroughly dried, ground, and sacked ready for shipment. As this Fertilizer contains most of the elements necessary for our soil, it is good for all kinds of vegetables, grains, and grasses, and is much cheaper than our other special brands. Price, \$1.10 per 100 pounds.

**Raw Bone Meal.** The action of the sun and rain on Raw Bone Meal causes it to decompose slowly, so it is therefore adapted to slowly maturing grains and grasses. For alfalfa, barley, clover, and timothy use from 100 to 200 pounds per acre. Price, 50 lbs., \$1.10; \$2.00 per hundred.

**Onion and Potato Special.** This fertilizer acts quicker than Raw Bone Meal, and is especially good for tubers and root growers. For onions use from 500 to 800 pounds per acre. Apply when preparing the land. For potatoes use 300 pounds sown broadcast and harrowed in when preparing the land. Price, \$1.85 per 100 pounds.

**Sugar Beet Grower.** Use about 500 pounds per acre, broadcast, and harrowed at planting time. This is good for all kinds of beets, turnips, etc. Price, \$2.10 per 100 pounds.



# VEGETABLE SEEDS

All Standard Varieties of real merit may be found in this department. We exclude everything worthless, omit the endless number which are out of date, avoid misleading descriptions, especially exaggerations. General instructions, as to planting and growth, while reliable, will not apply equally to all sections, as some allowance must be made for difference in latitude.

## DISCOUNTS We Sell Six 5-Cent Packets of Seeds for 25 Cents. Thirteen 5-Cent Packets for 50 Cents.

On all orders for Flower or Vegetable Seeds in packets, the purchaser may select seeds to the value of \$1.25 for each one dollar sent us. Thus, anyone sending \$1.00 can select seeds in packets amounting to \$1.25; for \$2.00 seeds in packets to the value of \$2.50 and so on. This discount applies only on seeds in packets and does not refer to seeds offered by weight (quarter-pound, pound, etc.) or measure (pint, quart, etc.), nor to POTATOES, ONION SETS, BULBS OR PLANTS.

**NAME AND ADDRESS SHOULD ALWAYS BE GIVEN.**—We frequently receive letters containing money and orders, which we cannot fill because the sender has FAILED TO SIGN HIS NAME OR THE P. O. ADDRESS is omitted, and the post mark being blurred, we are unable to fill the order, no matter how much we desire to do so. Use our Order Sheet and Envelope whenever you can, filling out the blank and signing your name, and you will have no cause to censure us.

**GUARANTEE.**—Complaints made that seeds are not good, should quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil; insects of all descriptions destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear; wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc. For the above reasons it is impracticable to guarantee seeds under all circumstances.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

**TESTED SEED.**—Our seed is all tested by Frank W. Sempers, Blythedale, Md. Mr. Sempers makes a business of seed testing. Each variety is tested in just the same kind of soil and at the same temperature as it would be when planted. This insures you against buying poor seed if you place your order with us.

**WE DO NOT PAY THE POSTAGE**—On anything but packets, ounces and quarter pounds. You must add 10 cents to prices named for pounds, 15 cents for quarts, and 8 cents for pints Peas and Beans, and 10 cents per quart for corn.

**EXPRESS RATES.**—The American, Adams, Pacific, and United States companies will deliver packages of seeds or bulbs from Lincoln at merchandise pound rates less 20 per cent with a minimum charge of 35 cents. Ask your agent for merchandise rate to Lincoln, multiply that rate by the weight of package, deduct 20 per cent and you have the cost of express. Thus, rate is \$1.50, package weighs 35 lbs.,  $\$1.50 \times 35 = 52$ , less 20 per cent or  $10c = 42c$ . No package is carried for less than 35c.

## Asparagus Seed

Spargel

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 4 to 5 lbs. to the acre.

In early spring sow the seed, after soaking it 24 hours in warm water, in drills one foot apart, and one inch deep. During the summer keep the soil mellow and free from weeds, thinning the plants to four inches apart. The following spring transplant into permanent beds, that have been deeply dug and highly manured.

**Conover's Colossal.** A mammoth, green sort of the largest size and of good quality.

**Barr's Mammoth.** A fine, large-stemmed, green variety.

**Palmetto.** An early, prolific and very desirable variety.

## Asparagus Roots

One to two years time may be gained by setting out roots. This can be done in spring or fall. The ground should be well manured and trenched deeply. The roots should be planted two feet apart, one foot apart in the row, and at least six inches deep.



PRICES ON PAGE 56.



# BEANS

## BUSCH BOHNEN

One pint will plant 100 feet of drill. One bushel will plant one acre.

The soil best adapted to Beans is a light, rich, well drained loam, which was manured for the previous crop. Beans are extremely sensitive to both cold and wet, and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become dry and warm. The largest return will result from planting in drills from two to three feet apart, and leaving the plants two to six inches apart in the row. Up to the time of blossoming they should have frequent shallow cultivation. Never hoe when the vines are wet, as the pods would become discolored.

For succession, plant every two weeks.



DAVIS WAX

## Bush Beans

Under this name are classed all the low growing sorts called in different localities **Bush, Bunch, Snap, String or Dwarf Beans.**

### Wax Podded Varieties

**Golden Wax.** One of the earliest beans in the market. The pods are of good length, flat, but quite thick and broad; they are of a clear, waxy, golden yellow, and of fine, buttery flavor. Hardy and productive.

**Improved Golden Wax.** Pods are thicker than those of Golden Wax, stringless and of better quality.

**Wardwell's Kidney Wax.** Pods long, nearly straight, white, wax-like, handsome and of good quality. Beans, large, kidney-shaped, white with dark markings about the eye.

**German White Wax.** Vines small and erect, pods short, broad, flat, fleshy and wax-like. Beans short, round, and perfectly white, excellent either for snaps or shelling.

**Davis Kidney Wax.** The large beans are pure white, kidney shape, excellent for cooking green or dry. The pods while young are stringless, tender and of excellent flavor, very long, straight, of uniform size and shape, and clear waxy white, do not discolor in canning. They are unusually productive, keep well and present the finest appearance in the market.

**Currie's Rust-Proof Black Wax.** For earliness they are at the head of the Wax Beans. Upright and robust, holding their pods well from the ground; foliage vigorous and healthy; pods long, flat and straight, of a beautiful golden color; quality not surpassed, and for productiveness unequalled.

**German Black Wax.** One of the standard varieties. It has a vigorous growth and is one of the most productive of Wax Beans. The pods are long, of a waxy yellow color, solid and tender.

## Bush Beans

### Green Podded Varieties

**Burpee's New Stringless.** The only stringless green-podded Bean in the market. The pod is round, full, large and straight. In quality it is superior to most other Bush Beans.

**Early Refugee, or Thousand to One.** Most prolific green podded sort, thick and fleshy. Especially desirable for pickling.

**Improved Red Valentine.** An early and prolific variety. The pods are remarkably fleshy and tender, and remain a long time without becoming hard.

**Early Mohawk.** Long, flat, straight pods. Very hardy.

**Long Yellow Six Weeks.** Hardy, early and productive. A standard sort for general crop.

**White Marrow** Good as a String or Shell Bean.

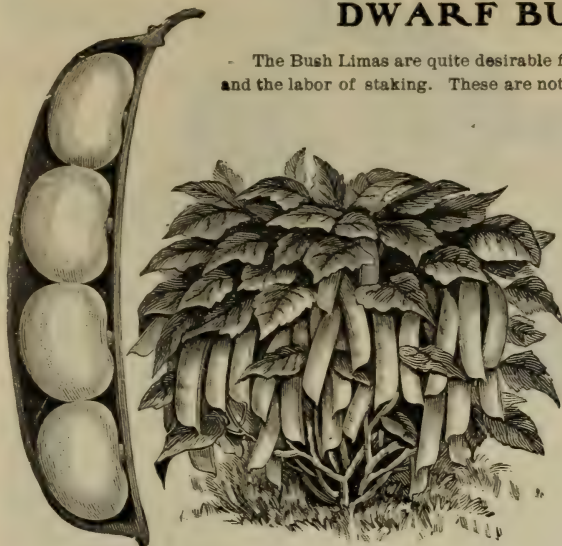
**Little Wonder Navy.** A valuable variety for field culture; very prolific, and as a dry bean the best for market.

We do not pay postage on Beans except in packages. You must add to prices named 15 cents for quarts, and 8 cents for pints, otherwise Beans will be sent by Freight or Express at your expense.



## DWARF BUSH LIMA BEANS

The Bush Limas are quite desirable for the garden, as their cultivation does away with poles and the labor of staking. These are not usually planted till the first of June.



HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA

### Henderson's Bush Lima.

Grows in compact bush form about 18 inches high, and produces enormous crops of delicious beans.

### Burpee's Bush Lima.

A bush form of the true large Lima. A good yielder, bearing a handsome, large pod, well filled and of a thick healthy green color.

## POLE, OR RUNNING BEANS

Stangen Bohnen

One quart will plant 200 hills. These are tenderer than the Dwarf Beans, and planting should be delayed about a week longer.

**Cut Short, or Corn Hill.** An old variety that is in favor of planting among corn. It will yield a good crop without the use of poles. Beans nearly oblong, cut off at the ends, white and partially dotted with reddish-brown dots.

**Dutch Case Knife.** This is also used as a cornhill bean. Pods very long and flat; beans flat, kidney-shaped, white, of excellent quality green or dry.

**Lazy Wife's.** A late bean. Pods long, broad, and thick, easy to gather. *Stringless, rich and buttery* when cooked.

**Large Lima, or Butter.** The standard Lima bean. Vines tall growing and vigorous, bearing a profusion of large, flat pods, well filled with seeds of a pure white color, and excellent flavor.

## BROCCOLI

Spargel-Kohl

1 oz. to 2,000 plants.

Taller and more hardy than cauliflower, but otherwise very similar to that delicious vegetable. Culture and use are same as cauliflower.

**Early Purple Cape.** The best variety for our climate. Heads close and compact, of a greenish-purple color, and of excellent quality.

**White Cape.** Similar to above except in color, which is a creamy tint.

## BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Sprossen-Kohl

The plants grow two to three feet high, and produce miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads, after they have been touched by frost, become very tender, boiled in the same way as cauliflower.



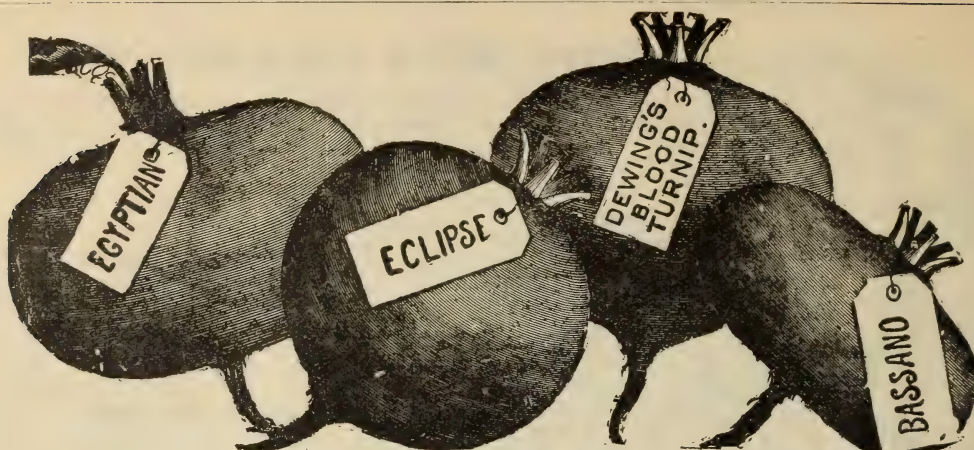
**CULTURE.**—Same as winter cabbage. Break down the leaves in the fall to force the growth of the sprouts.

The seeds I got of you last year were all most satisfactory. Am so well pleased with your seeds and treatment that I should like some of my neighbors who buy seeds to see your catalog.

CHAS. A. HARTMAN,

Indianola, Neb.





## BEETS

Runkel-rube

One oz. to 100 feet of drill, 5 to 7 pounds to the acre in drills.

The best results are obtained on a deep, rich sandy loam, in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed.

If wanted very early sow in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves. For general crop, sow as soon as the ground will permit in drills eighteen inches apart and thin out to three inches in the row. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be sown in June and the beets may be kept by storing in a cellar and keeping covered with sand, or sandy soil, to prevent wilting.

**Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip.** A standard early sort with small top, becomes woody with age.

**Bastian's Early Blood Turnip.** Very early and popular, small top.

**Early Bassano.** Very sweet, light colored flesh, fine form.

**Best Early Blood Turnip.** Dark red, fine flavor; good for winter.

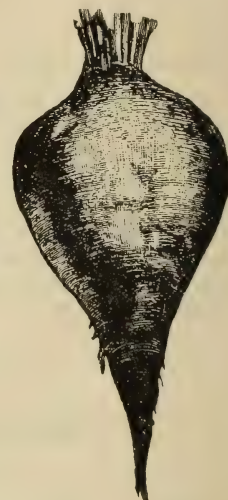
**Dewing's Early Red Turnip.** Of good form and flavor. Flesh and top deep blood red, an excellent early or winter variety.

**Eclipse.** Extremely early, round, and blood-red. One of the best.

**Crosby's Improved Egyptian.** The earliest variety in existence and is a great improvement on the old Egyptian, being thicker, handsomer and more regular in shape, smooth, with very small tops and small tap root. It is of perfect shape when small thus making a good beet for bunching.

**Edmund's Improved Blood Turnip.** It is round and smooth, skin and flesh are of a deep, blood red; sweet and tender. It matures early. It is a standard winter variety.

**Arlington Early Blood Turnip.** A dark-leaved variety, closely following Eclipse in maturing; perfectly round. It differs from the other blood sorts in that it has the sweetness of the Bassano; excellent for market. It is also good for winter.



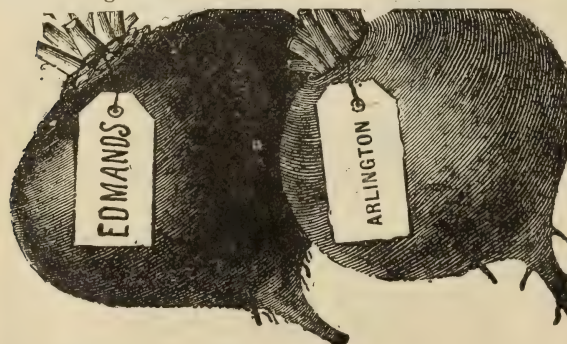
HALF-LONG BLOOD

**Half-Long Blood.** In color, shape, and size it is all that can be desired in a beet; a favorite variety for winter use, and largely planted by market gardeners.

**Long, Dark Blood.** A large and excellent late variety.

**Swiss Chard.** The mid-rib is stewed and served like asparagus, and the leaves used for greens.

To prevent beets losing their color in cooking do not break the skin.



PRICES ON PAGE 56.



# Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beet

## For Stock Feeding...

One ounce will sow 100 feet drill  
5 pounds per acre.

We strongly recommend the Mangels and Sugar Beets for feeding to cattle, sheep and hogs. The roots grow to a very large size. These are being grown more largely each season, and provide fresh green food for dairy stock and the fattening of animals during winter months. They make not only a most valuable increase to the dry rations of animals during the winter months, largely increasing the yield of milk in cows, but also help to promote their health while stabled. Mangels grow to a larger size and will produce a greater bulk of roots per acre than sugar beets, but the latter are richer in quality and of superior feeding value.

As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in April to June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. As soon as frost occurs dig the crop.

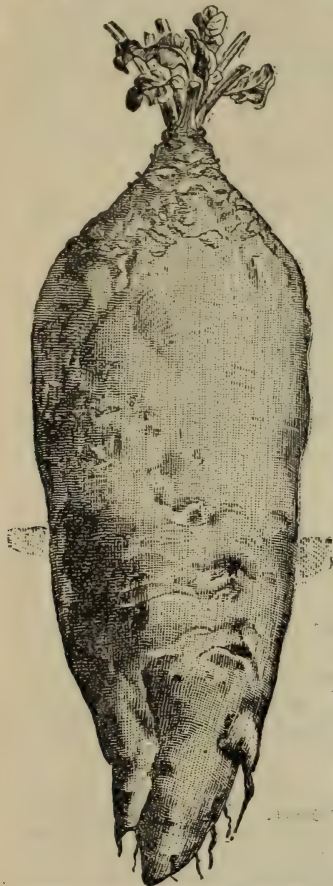
The importance and value of this crop to all Stock Raisers cannot be over-estimated, but it is fully realized and acted on by very few of our American farmers. When the fact is considered that 50 tons of Mangel Wurzel may be grown on a single acre, thus providing fresh and healthful stock food for the winter at so small an outlay, the wonder is that every farmer does not profit by it.

**Mammoth Long Red.** This is truly a mammoth, a single root often weighing 30 pounds. Enormously productive, yielding thirty to forty tons of roots per acre. They grow well above ground, and are easily harvested. Our seed comes from a specialist in Europe, and can be relied upon.

**Norbitan Giant.** Not surpassed for cattle feeding. Flesh red, very solid. Roots very large, always keeping well. A variety that pleases all.

5 lbs. \$1.00  
10 lbs. 1.80

At time of  
harvesting  
Sugar Beets  
sell in  
Lincoln  
..at..  
\$4.00 a ton



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL

### Dignity Long Red.

Long roots of an enormous size; smooth and regular in shape, with a small top.

### Golden Tankard.

A superior strain of golden fleshed mangel; roots half long and very large. It is particularly rich in milk-producing qualities.

### Klein Wanzleben Sugar Beet.

This is the variety now being so extensively planted for the sugar factories, and is considered the most desirable for that purpose owing to its high percentage of sugar. It is also desirable for feeding to stock. The roots, while rather shorter in length than the preceding varieties, are thicker in diameter, and yield an immense crop on rich land. The largest diameter is at, or just below, the surface of the soil, then tapering rather quickly.

### Lane's Imperial Sugar.

This beet grows to a large size, will yield almost as much in bulk as the best mangels, and contains a large percentage of sugar. The roots are smooth, free from small rootlets, broad at the shoulder and gradually taper to the base. They grow with a considerable portion above the soil, and are easily harvested. Light-green foliage, smooth, whitish-green skin, and crisp, snow-white flesh.

### French White Sugar.

Formerly used for sugar making, but the smaller, richer sorts have largely taken its place for this purpose. It is very hardy and productive, yielding about twenty tons to the acre.



LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR



KLEIN'S WANZLEBEN SUGAR

A most desirable sort for stock feeding.

PRICES ON PAGE 56.

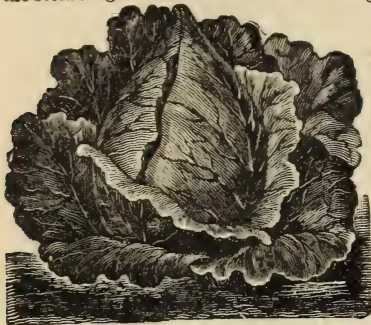


# CABBAGES

Kopf Kohl

One ounce will produce 5,000 plants; 2 oz. of seed in beds enough to transplant for an acre.

For early summer use sow in hotbed in February or March. Before transplanting to the open ground they should be hardened off by exposing them gradually to the night air. For winter use sow in open ground in May or June, taking care in either case not to let the plants stand too closely, as this makes them "spindling." When five or six inches high, transplant in rows two feet apart one way, and 12 to 18 inches the other, according to variety, burying to the first leaf, whatever the stem length. Hoe every week, drawing the earth up about the plants until they begin to head.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

early variety and most popular for private or market gardeners' use. Heads are conical in shape, solid, and compact; the outer leaves are thick and heavy.

**Earliest Etampes.** A fine extra early small sort, with pointed heads.

**Extra Early Express.** The earliest of all cabbages; small, pointed heads.

**Early York.** Very early; small heart-shaped heads.

**Large York.** About ten days later; larger in size.

**Early Winnigstadt.** A distinct early sort, and one of the best for general cultivation. Being very hardy, it is therefore less subject to wet or drouth, insects or disease. The heads are uniform in size, conical in shape, and very solid.

**Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.** The leading

**All Head Early.** The deep, flat heads are remarkably solid, and very uniform in size, of a very compact growth, having few outer leaves.

**Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.** A first-class second-early; round-flat.

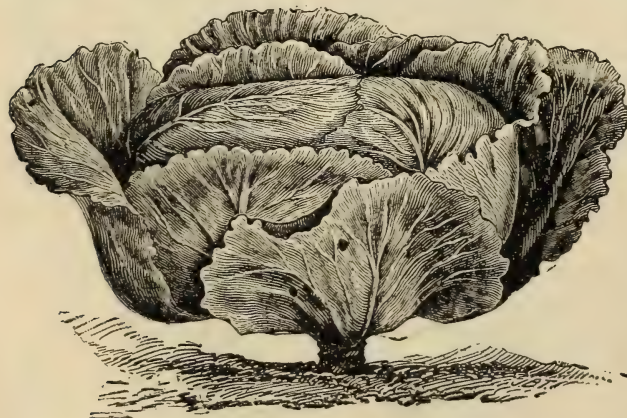
**Early Drumhead.** A fine strain of dark bluish-green color.

**Early Summer.** A most popular and superior second-early sort. Produces large and solid heads of fine quality.

**All Seasons.** (*Vandergaw.*) One of the finest, growing to a large size quickly and surely.

**Henderson's Succession.** An excellent second-early sort; on style of All Seasons.

**Fottler's Improved Brunswick.** One of the very best. Heads large, flat, solid, and of excellent quality. Stems very short.



PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH

**Surehead.** This cabbage never fails to make a fine, solid, large head, with few outer leaves. It is a strong, vigorous grower, ripening late for a main crop, and very uniform in size and color.

**The Lupton.** This variety is one of the best for a main crop, combining as it does the best qualities of the second early and the late sorts. It is also one of the best keepers we have, coming out in the spring bright and fresh.

**Premium Flat Dutch.** Largely grown for late or main crop, being a favorite winter variety. Heads very large, solid and broad, with flat tops, of fine flavor and quality; very short stems.

**Large Late Drumhead.** A favorite winter variety; extra large, solid heads, slightly later than the Flat Dutch.

**Hollande or Danish Ball Head.** Hardest heading variety known. Remarkable for great weight and long-keeping qualities. The heads are of medium size, with few outer leaves, exceedingly fine, tender, crisp, solid, with no waste heart.

**Drumhead Savoy.** Finest quality, hard-heading, very curly.

**Red Dutch.** A large heading variety, fine for salad or pickling.

**Mammoth Rock Red.** The largest and most solid of the red varieties; a sure heading sort and tender. Color is deep red.

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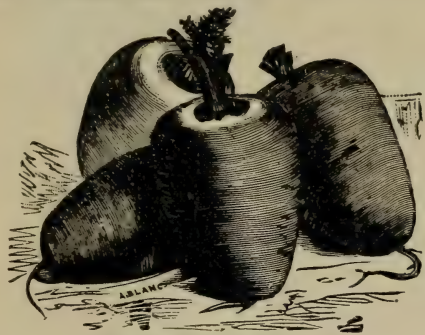


# CARROTS

CAROTTEN, MOHREN

One-fourth pound will sow 100 feet of drill. Two and one-half pounds will sow an acre.

Any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked, will produce satisfactory crops. Sow as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work. For table use sow the smaller kinds in rows 16 to 18 inches apart. For field culture sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, using from one and one-half to three pounds to the acre, according to the distance between rows. Cover one-half to one inch deep and see to it that the soil is pressed firmly above the seed. Thin the smaller table sorts to 8 to 10 to the foot, and the field varieties to 3 to 6 inches apart in the row.



Guerande, or Ox Heart

**Oxheart, or Guerande.** A desirable variety on soils too hard and stiff for the longer-growing sorts, as it is not over 5 or 6 inches long; can be pulled by hand. Extra fine quality; productive.

IMPROVES  
CONDITION

## CARROTS FOR STOCK

INCREASES  
MILK FLOW

Many experiments conducted in Agricultural Colleges and by farmers have placed carrots in the front rank as a desirable food for horses and cattle. Horses eat them with the greatest relish, and fed on them once a day during the winter will grow fat. Cut up into small sections, sprinkled with salt and mixed up with their cornmeal ration, cattle of all kinds winter in splendid shape. A marked increase in the flow of milk is soon perceived when carrots are fed to cows. No up-to-date farmer should neglect putting in a plot of Stock Carrots.

## CAULIFLOWER

BLUMEN KOHL

One ounce of seed will produce 5,000 plants.

These need a deep, rich, moist soil, and require the same treatment as cabbages. For early summer varieties, seed should be sown in hotbed early in March, transplant when weather is warm. For late or autumn varieties, sow in March or April, transplant in June; hoe often.

**Extra Early Erfurt.** Head of good size, white and compact. Early and desirable.

**Early Snowball.** (Extra Selected.) This very superior strain is noted for producing early plants of dwarf habit, short, compact growth, and uniform shape. It is extremely hardy and one of the surest to make a solid head. For forcing under glass during winter and early spring and for planting later in open ground no other variety can surpass it.

**French Forcing.** The earliest of all. Small, globe-shaped roots, of an orange-red color, and about the size of a walnut. Use before full grown.

**Scarlet Horn.** Early and excellent sort, fine grained, medium sized, generally grown for bunching.

**Chantenay.** A choice variety, longer than the Scarlet Horn, and a little broader at the top. The flesh is a beautiful rich orange color, and of the finest quality.

**Half Long Scarlet Nantes.** A stump-rooted variety, having little or no core. Skin smooth and bright orange color. Of fine flavor and a leading table sort.

**Danvers Half Long Pointed.** It is of a rich, dark orange color; very smooth and easier to dig than most carrots. For table use one of the finest.

**Orange Stump-Root.** The tops are of medium size, roots deep orange, large and tapering uniformly to a dull point. They are smooth and handsome, crisp and tender.

**Improved Long Orange.** The roots grow uniform and smooth, of large size, and deep, rich orange color. It is a good keeper, of fine quality for table use, and highly nutritious for stock.

**Large Yellow, or Victoria.** Largest carrot grown, heaviest cropping and most nutritious variety in cultivation; roots remarkably fine, of light orange color, symmetrical, excellent quality, possessing high feeding properties; good keeper.

**Large White Belgian.** Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white, green above ground with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots on light, rich ground grow to a large size.



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# CELERY

Sellerie

One ounce will produce about 15,000 plants and sow about two hundred feet of row.

Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes, or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors, cover the seed not too deep. Keep the bed moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate. When about two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may stand three inches apart, and when the plants are four inches high cut off the tops, which will cause them to grow stocky. The essentials to success in celery growing is rich soil and plenty of water. The best results are usually obtained from setting about the middle of June or the first of July. In setting, prepare broad trenches about six inches deep and four to six feet apart, in which the plants should be set six inches apart, cutting off the outer leaves and *pressing the soil firmly about the roots*. When the plants are nearly full grown they should be "handled," which is done by one man gathering the leaves together, while a second draws the earth about the plant to one-third its height, taking care that none of the earth falls between the leaves, as it would be likely to cause them to rust or rot. Repeat the process every few days until only the tops of the leaves are visible. Or it may be blanched by pressing the leaves together with two wide boards held in place by stakes. Never hoe or earth up when the plants are wet.

**White Plume.** Plants light yellowish-green with tips of leaves almost white. As they mature the inner stems and leaves turn white, and require to be earthed up but a short time before they are in condition for use. It is the *earliest* celery in cultivation, but will not keep longer than Christmas. Where a fine appearing celery at a minimum amount of labor is the object, this variety will give entire satisfaction.

**Golden Self-Blanching.** This variety is pronounced by hundreds of our patrons the very best and most profitable celery in cultivation. It is very early, entirely self-blanching, and can be grown without any banking up or covering whatever, even the outer ribs assuming a yellowish white color. The heart is of a beautiful golden yellow color, very large, crisp, and solid. It is decidedly the best keeper of all the self-blanching varieties.



WHITE PLUME

## The Best of the Standard Celeries

**Boston Market.** White, crisp, and solid; very dwarf; of rather loose habit.

**Giant Golden Heart.** Very large, fine, and popular.

**Giant Pascal.** Immense size; solid, crisp; firm, golden-yellow heart; a fine keeper and shipper.

**American White Solid.** Of tall, large size; very solid; pure white.

**New Rose.** The best pink celery; solid, crisp, and ornamental, with rich, nutty flavor.

**Soup or Flavoring Celery.** (*Old Seed.*) Used for flavoring soups, stews, etc.

**Celeriac.** (Turnip Rooted Celery.) Roots edible. Large, smooth, and of excellent flavor.



CELERIAC, OR TURNIP  
ROOTED CELERY

## Chicory

Cichorien

One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill.

Culture is the same as for carrots. In the autumn the leaves will be ready for blanching, when they are used for salad. The dried roots are also used as a substitute for coffee.

**Large-Rooted.** The standard variety.

## Collards

Blatter Kohl

CULTURE—Same as cabbage.

**Mammoth Southern.**

Collards are extensively grown in the south for greens. They form large, open heads. Slight freezing improves the quality.



## Chives

Schnittlauch

Chives are perfectly hardy little perennial members of the onion tribe, and are grown exclusively for their tops, which are used wherever the flavor of onion is required. Planted in small clumps in any common garden soil, they will grow readily. The tops appear very early in spring, and can be shorn throughout the season as needed. Roots, per bunch, 25 cents, postpaid.

## Corn Salad

Feldsalat

A small, hardy plant, extensively used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce; also cooked and served like spinach.



# CORN Sweet or Sugar

## ZUCKER MAIS

Postage must be added at the rate of 10 cents per quart, 5 cents per pint, if sent by mail, otherwise will be sent by express at your expense.

One quart will plant 200 hills; 8 to 10 quarts for an acre in hills.

The Sweet or Sugar varieties, being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted before May, or until the ground has become warm; for a succession continue planting every two weeks until the middle of July, in rich, well-manured ground, in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering about half an inch, and thin out to three plants to a hill. The extra early varieties can be planted 18 inches in the row and 2½ feet between the rows. Practically nothing is gained in time, and much is lost in quality by planting too soon.

Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

Varieties are arranged in the order of maturity.

**Adams' Extra Early.** Not sugar corn; small ears for early use.

**Early Cory.** (Red Cob.) This is still the earliest sweet corn. Ears six inches in length, with eight rows of grains. The cob is red, and ripe grains tinged with amber.

**White Cory.** The ears are eight-rowed with large, somewhat coarse but very sweet and tender grain. Becomes fit for use as early as the red-cob strain.

**Mammoth White Cory.** Nearly as early but larger than Early Cory. The ears are twelve-rowed, symmetrical and handsome. The grains are large, broad, very white and of excellent quality for an early sort.

**Early Minnesota.** One of the best early sorts, for the market or private garden. Stalks four to five feet high with no suckers and bearing one or two ears, long and eight-rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying.

**Crosby's Early.** Remarkably early and of the best flavor. Ears of medium size, twelve-rowed with grains very tender and sweet.

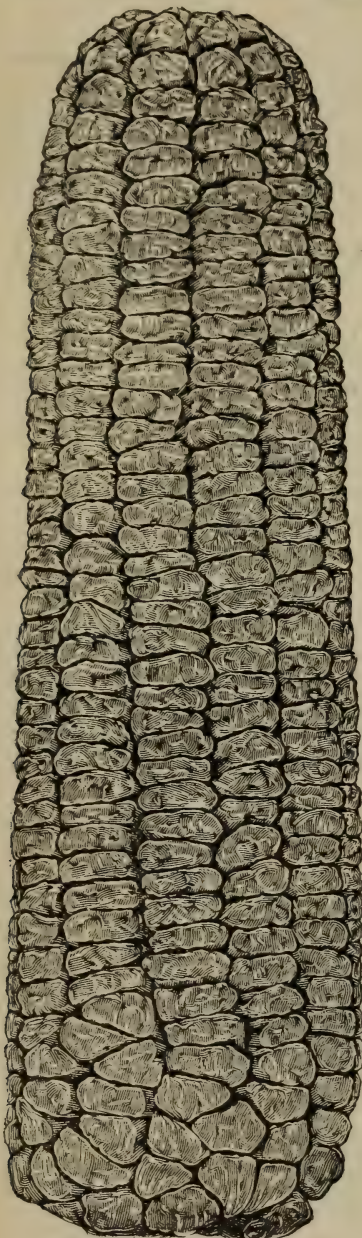
**Country Gentleman.** This variety has a small cob densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, white grains which are of fine quality.

**Old Colony.** A variety hard to beat. Ripens a little ahead of Stowell's Evergreen. Stalks grow tall and carry usually two large ears, sixteen-rowed. The grain is deep, rich and sweet. A valuable market sort.

**Stowell's Evergreen.** The standard main crop variety. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling.

**Mammoth Sugar.** This variety produces the largest ears of any sort with which we are acquainted. It is of excellent quality, sweet, tender and delicious.

**Sweet Corn for Fodder.** There is nothing better for green feed or for curing for winter.



MAMMOTH WHITE CORY

## POP CORN

The boys will thank you to order some for them to plant.

**White Rice.** The most widely known variety, very popular for popping.

**Queen's Golden.** It pops creamy white, and a single kernel will expand to nearly an inch in diameter.

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# CUCUMBERS

Guerken

**SLUG SHOT  
KILLS  
THE BUGS**

One ounce for 50 hills; three pounds in hills per acre.

The cucumber is a tender annual and should never be planted in open ground until settled weather arrives, for general crop about the middle of July. For pickles, plant in June or to about the middle of May. By far the best results are obtained from plantings in warm, rich, sandy loam. Prepare hills 4 feet apart each way, and mix with the soil of each a shovel full of well rotted compost. Sow thickly, and when all danger of insects is past "Slug Shot" is sure death to the striped cucumber beetle, thin out all but three or four of the stockiest vines in each hill. As the cucumbers attain sufficient size, both the perfect and the imperfect specimens should be picked at once, as fruit left upon the vines to ripen soon destroys their vitality, and consequently their productiveness.



BOSTON PICKLING

## A LIST OF VARIETIES WORTH GROWING

**Early Russian.** One of the earliest; the fruit is small and produced in pairs.

**Early Cluster.** A short pale green variety; fruit borne in clusters near the root; containing few seeds.

**Nichol's Medium Green.** Thick through; full ends; for slicing or pickling.

**Jersey Pickling.** Fruit long and slender. Dark green, crisp and productive.

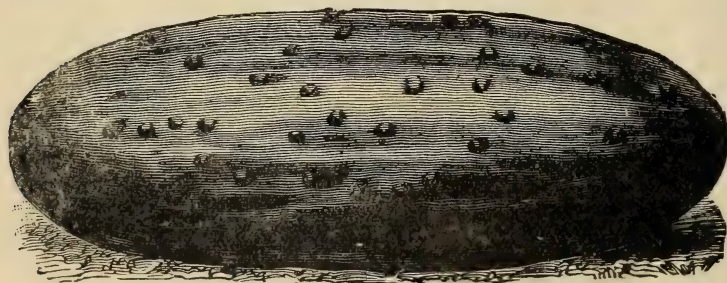
**Boston Pickling, or Green Prolific.** One of the best pickling varieties; dark green, tender, crisp and productive.

**Giant Pera.** Very large, smooth skin, few seeds, splendid for slicing.

**Cherkin, or West India Burr.** Very small oval, prickly variety, distinct from all others.

**Early Frame, or Short Green.** An excellent sort both for table use and for pickling. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end; bright green; flesh tender and crisp, and makes fine pickles.

**Improved Early White Spine.** For forcing it is preferred to all others. One of the best for the table. Flesh tender and crisp. Fruit uniform in size, straight and dark green, with few white spines.



IMPROVED LONG GREEN

## SLUG SHOT

(Hammond's)

Guaranteed. One of the cheapest and most popular insecticides. It kills potato bugs, and cabbage worms, melon, squash and cucumber bugs. Contains nothing in the least injurious. Non-poisonous and harmless to all creatures except insect life. 1 lb., 6c; 10 lbs., 50c.

**Improved Long Green.** A well known standard, main crop variety, about twelve inches in length, of most excellent quality, and when young makes the best of pickles. When ripe it is the best of any for sweet pickles. Vines vigorous and very productive. It is also one of the best for slicing, being tender and crisp, and of fine flavor.

CROP ALMOST TOTAL FAILURE.

I have bought my garden seed from you for the past six years. They have always been true to name and have grown into first class vegetables. Expect to continue purchasing garden seed from you as long as any are needed.

Yours very truly,

JOHN S. CLEAVER, Falls City, Nebr.



## Cress or Peppergrass

Cress should be sown in a hotbed or in a sheltered spot in the garden, quite thick, in shallow drills, and in a short time it will be fit for cutting. A fresh lot should be sown every week, as it matures very rapidly and is useful only when young.



CURLED CRESS

### Extra Curled.

This small salad is much used with lettuce, to the flavor of which it's warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition.

### Water Cress.

Hardy aquatic perennial, growing readily on the banks of streams or ponds.

## Dandelion

**Improved Large Leaved.** A very early and healthful spring salad. Sow early in the spring in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to six inches in the drills.



NEW YORK IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE

## Egg Plant

Eierpfanze

One ounce to 2000 plants. A tender plant, requiring starting early in hotbed or box in the house to mature its fruit in the Northern States. Plant out early in June, care being necessary to prevent plants being chilled by the change.

### Improved New York Purple, Spineless.

The standard for home use and market. Fruit very large, productive, and of the highest quality.

## Endive

Endivien

One ounce to 3,000 plants. One of the most refreshing and attractive of all autumn and winter salads. Sow seed from the middle of June until the end of August. Sow  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep in drills 14 to 16 inches apart and thin out to 1 foot apart in rows. When nearly full grown it should be bleached by tying the tips of the leaves together in conical form, excluding the light from the inner leaves, which will blanch to a yellowish white.

**Green Curled.** Large and well adapted to this soil and climate.

**Moss Curled.** Leaves are very finely curled.

## Herbs

Herbs delight in a rich, mellow soil. Those marked with an \* are perennial. Sow seeds early in spring in shallow drills, 1 foot apart; when up a few inches thin out or transplant. They should be cut on a dry day just before they come into full blossom, tied in bunches, and hung up or spread thinly on a floor where they can dry quickly.

**Basil, Sweet.** (Basilikum.) For soups, stews and sauces.

**Borage.** Excellent for bees.

**\*Caraway.** (Feld-Kummel.) For confectionery and medicine.

**Dill.** (Dill.) Leaves and seed used in soups, sauces and pickles.

**\*Fennel, Sweet.** (Fenchel.) Ornamental; used in fish sauce.

**\*Horehound.** For seasoning and cough remedy.

**\*Lavender.** (Lavendel.) An aromatic, medicinal herb.

**\*Marjoram, Sweet.** (Majoran.) Leaves and shoots for seasoning.

**\*Sage.** (Salbei.) Most useful herb for seasoning.

**Summer Savory.** (Bohnenkraut.) Used for flavoring soups.

**\*Thyme.** (Thymian.) For medicinal use.

## Kale or Borecole

Blaetter Kohl

One ounce of seed will sow a drill of about 300 feet and make 5,000 plants. Sow about April 15 in well prepared soil, covering the seeds thinly and evenly. Cultivate like cabbage.

**Green Curled Scotch.** This sort is about two feet high, with an abundance of dark green, curled leaves.

**Dwarf German.** This is a handsome plant of dwarf habit, compact growth, and deep purple color.



KOHLRABI

## Kohlrabi

Kohlrabi

One ounce will sow about 300 feet of drill and make 5,000 plants. A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip. The edible part is the bulb, and is served like turnips. Sow in May, June, or July, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out the plants to 10 inches apart. Cultivate the same as for cabbage.

### Early Purple Vienna.

Greenish purple outside, with white flesh.

### Early White Vienna.

Very early; small, handsome white bulb.

**Leek** (Lanch.) One ounce will sow about 300 feet of drill, and makes 5,000 plants. The Leek succeeds best in light but well enriched soil. Sow early in drills 1 inch deep and 1 foot apart. When 6 or 8 inches high, they may be transplanted in rows 10 inches apart each way, as deep as possible, that the neck being covered may be blanched.

**London Flag.** A hardy sort with large, broad leaves; is of good flavor.

**American Flag.** Somewhat larger than the London Flag, with broad leaves growing only on two sides.

**Musselberg.** The largest variety. Hardy. Flavor very mild.

**Rouen.** Large and excellent; enormous in size; best for forcing. Stands a long time in condition for use.



AMERICAN FLAG



# Lettuce

Lattich Salat

One ounce will sow about 400 feet of drill.

Lettuce thrives best in a light, very rich, moist soil, but does well in common garden soil enriched with rotten manure. For first crop sow in gentle heat in February, and transplant to 10 inches apart. For a summer supply sow thinly in shallow drills and thin out to a foot apart. Sowings for a succession may be made from April to September.

*w. s.*—White Seed; *b. s.*—Black Seed.



## CURLED OR LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES

**Early Curled Silesia, *w. s.*** A leading early sort for cutting.

**Black-Seeded Simpson.** Larger in size and lighter in color; good forcing variety.

**Green Fringe, *w. s.*** Most ornamental in growth; leaves beautifully fringed; quality only fair.

**Grand Rapids Forcing, *b. s.*** This is regarded in the West as the best forcing and shipping variety. It matures quickly, large size and handsome appearance, crisp and tender.

**Simpson's Early Curled, *w. s.*** An early, erect growing, clustering variety. It may be sown thickly and cut when the plants are very young. Leaves broad, forming something of a head, and are frilled and blistered. Light green in color and exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored.

## HEADING OR CABBAGE VARIETIES

**Denver Market, *w. s.*** Large, solid heads; crumpled leaves; fine quality.

**Early Prize Head, *w. s.*** Large, loose heads; green, tinged with brown.

**Black-Seeded Tennis Ball.** For forcing; forms a close, hard head, with few outer leaves.

**Mignonette, *b. s.*** Solid, dainty little heads, richly colored with russet-red and bronze; fine quality.

**Salamander, *b. s.*** Compact, tender heads, resisting summer heat; smooth, tender leaves.

**Early White Cabbage, *w. s.*** Fine, buttery heads. A favorite for sowing in fall; nearly hardy, requires only slight protection.

**California Cream Butter, or Royal, *b. s.*** A splendid summer variety.

**Boston Market, *w. s.*** Hardy and crisp; the earliest heading variety; good for forcing.

## LETTUCE FOR POULTRY

Fowls kept in enclosures should be regularly supplied with green food. Many poultry raisers grow large quantities of lettuce for this object. Chickens will fight to get it; ducks also are fond of it. It grows rapidly, and is easily and cheaply produced.



**Improved Hanson, *w. s.*** This is a standard outdoor lettuce; none more reliable. The heads grow to a remarkable size, and are very solid. The outer leaves are a bright green, while the inner head presents a white appearance; tender and crisp.



NEW ICEBERG LETTUCE

**Iceberg, *w. s.*** The hardest-heading sort we know, with beautiful, large, curled, light green leaves which cover the outside of the solid head. The leaves are always crisp and tender. An excellent lettuce for home garden and market.



# MUSKMELONS

One ounce will plant about 50 hills, 2 to 3 lbs. in hills per acre.

Melons thrive best in a light, rich soil. Plant early in May, when the ground has become warm and dry, and all danger from frost is past, in hills 6 feet apart each way, mix a few shovelfuls of well-rotted manure in each hill, and plant in each 12 to 15 seeds; after all danger of the bugs is over, thin out to 3 plants per hill. When about 1 foot long, pinch off the tips to make them branch, as it strengthens the growth of the vines, and makes the fruit mature earlier. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing on pieces of sod in a hotbed, and when warm enough transplant to open ground.

Color of flesh is given after each name.



ROCKY FORD

**Rocky Ford.** (See cut.) (Green.) Within the past few years this has become one of the most popular of the small melons, being extensively grown and shipped in car-loads to all the larger markets. It is one of the finest early melons, and one of the best for market gardeners and shippers as well as for the home garden. It is oval in shape, slightly ribbed, and covered with a coarse netting. The flesh is thick, green in color, very sweet and juicy, and solid clear to the rind.

**Emerald Gem.** (Orange.) A small very early melon, form globular; skin smooth, dark green. The ribs are marked, flesh very thick, with small seed cavity, and the flavor is sweet and luscious.

**Extra Early Hackensack.** (Green.) Ten days earlier than the Hackensack. The fruit is medium sized, nearly round with deep ribs and very coarse netting. The flesh is green, a little coarse but very juicy and sweet.

## Well-Known Standard Varieties

**Early Jenny Lind.** (Green.) The earliest variety; netted, of small, round size, excellent flavor.

**Chicago Market.** (Green.) Early; good size, deep flesh, of fair quality, decidedly ribbed and netted.

**Netted Gem.** (Golden Jenny.) (Green.) Very early; small, round and of fine flavor.

**Green Citron.** (Green.) Medium size, deeply netted, nearly round, of delicious flavor.

**Hackensack, or Turk's Cap.** (Green.) Large, round; flattened; skin is green and coarsely netted.

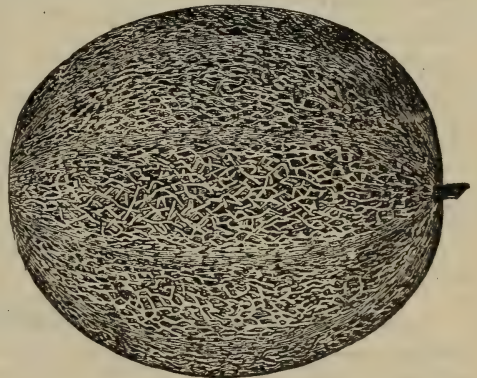
**Long Yellow Cantaloupe.** (Yellow.) An oblong melon with yellow skin and flesh.

**Round Yellow Cantaloupe.** (Yellow.) Similar to the above, except that it is round.

**Banana.** (Yellow.) Late; grows 18 to 20 inches long, highly perfumed.

**Paul Rose, or Petoskey.** (Salmon.) Fruit oval, about 5 inches in diameter; flesh highly flavored, very thick, firm and sweet.

**Green Nutmeg.** (Green.) A very early variety of fine quality, growing to a fair size, with thick, sweet flesh. In universal demand for both home and market use.



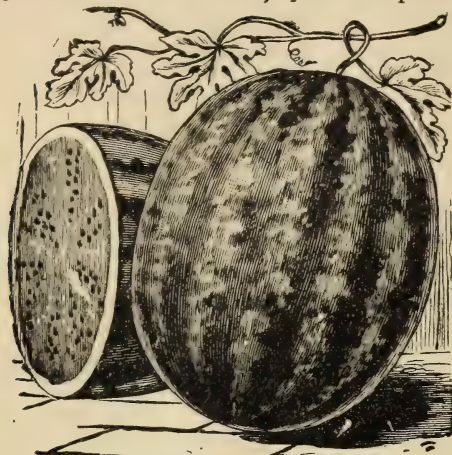
OSAGE

**Osage, or Miller's Cream.** (Salmon.) A remarkably fine variety, fully established as a standard sort. It is of medium size, oval in form, dark green in color, netted, and slightly ribbed. The flesh is extremely and uniformly thick, of firm texture, rich salmon in color, highly flavored and delicious to the rind. Cavity very small. It is a remarkable keeper and a good shipping melon.



# WATER MELONS

WASSER-MELON

One ounce seed to 25 hills,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 lbs. per acre.

COLE'S EARLY

In Water Melon culture it is essential to get good, strong vines early in the season. These may be secured by forming large, well drained hills of earth, about eight feet apart, made very rich with an abundance of well rotted manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. In these hills plant the seed as soon as the ground is warm and dry, and carefully protect the young plants from insects, and hasten their growth by the use of liquid manure.

ls., light seed; ds., dark seed.

**Cole's Early.** ls. (See cut.) One of the finest early water melons; of medium size, round form, and striped skin. It matures in every state; very hardy; the flesh is deep red, sweet and delicate in flavor.

**Mountain Sweet.** ds. Early, fruit large oval, rind dark green and thin, flesh scarlet, solid to the core and sweet.

**Kolb Gem.** ds. This melon grows to a very large size and is an excellent shipper. Of a delicious sugary flavor, bright red flesh, firm and solid.

**Dixie.** ds. Fruit oval, larger, earlier, and of finer appearance than Kolb's Gem. Skin dark green, striped, flesh bright deep scarlet, sweet, tender and juicy. A most valuable cropper.

**Wonderful, or Melver Sugar.** ds. A very sweet solid-fleshed sort. Large size, shaped oblong; striped skin; fine for market.

## Other Standard Water

**Phinney's Early.** ls. Extra early; of medium size, oblong; flesh pink, very sweet, with thin dark green skin.

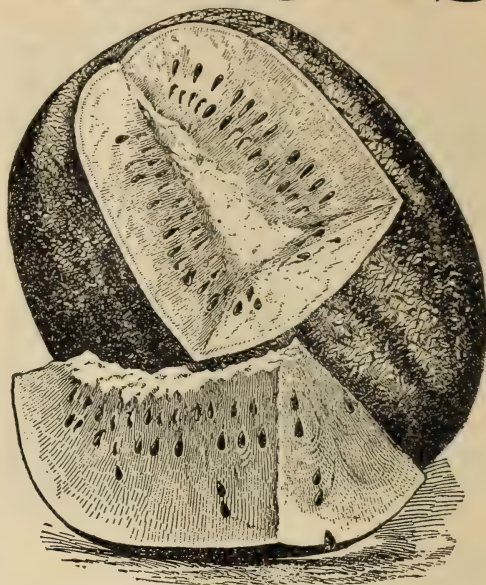
**Florida Favorite.** ls. An oblong melon, mottled dark green with stripes of lighter shade.

**The Boss.** ds. A fine, oblong melon; of small size, good flavor, skin black green.

**Kentucky Wonder.** ds. Large, oblong; dark green; red seed and flesh; fine quality.

**Pride of Georgia.** ls. Round in shape; skin striped.

**Gypsy, or Rattlesnake.** ls. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh.



SWEET HEART

**Cuban Queen.** ds. One of the largest varieties, skin striped dark and light green; heavy cropper, flesh bright red, luscious, crisp, sugary.

**Ice Cream, or Peerless.** ls. It is medium in size, almost round; the skin a pale green, slightly mottled; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, sweet, crisp, and melting.

**Ironclad.** ls. Large size, solid and of most delicious flavor, and is not surpassed for productiveness.

**Sweet Heart.** ds. (See cut.) Vine vigorous and productive, ripening early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and very light green. Flesh bright red, solid and very tender and sweet. The melons retain their good quality for a long time after ripening.

**Kleckley Sweets.** ls. Shape oblong, skin dark green, rind thin, heart large, melting and luscious.

**Seminole.** ls. Extra early. A large, oblong melon, quality first-rate. Flesh red, skin gray and light green.

## Melons with Real Merit..

**Dark Icing, or Ice Rind.** ls. Of round form; sugary flavor; dark-green skin.

**Green and Gold.** ls. Nearly round in shape, skin dark green, flesh of a beautiful yellow color.

**Gray Monarch, or White Icing.** ls. Very large, long; crimson flesh, light-green skin.

**Green Citron.** (Red seed.) Round and handsome; for preserving only.

**Colorado Preserving Citron.** (Green seed.) Also called Apple Pie, for preserves.

**Hungarian Honey.** ds. Round, uniform size, dark green, thin rind, sweet, red flesh.





NEW CHINESE MUSTARD

**MUSTARD**

One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill.

Very hardy. Seed can be sown as soon as the soil is free from frost, in shallow drills. Cut when a few inches high. It grows rapidly, and several sowings may be made. The young leaves are used for spring salad.

**Black or Brown.** This is the common small-leaved variety, quite hardy, but runs quickly to seed.

**White.** A small pungent salad used with cress; the seed is also used for flavoring pickles, pepper sauce, etc.

**New Chinese.** The large leaves, which often measure 14 inches, are ready for use in about six weeks after sowing. Plants will continue to yield until frosty weather. Leaves are eaten boiled, like spinach.

**Mammoth Southern Curled.** The large curled-leaf variety so popular in the south, where the seed is sown in the fall, and used in the spring.

**MUSHROOMS**

These popular and delicious fungi can be grown wherever there is a warm cellar or close shed, in which an even temperature can be maintained of from fifty to sixty degrees, and where a plentiful supply of fresh horsestable manure for making the beds can be obtained. The spawn runs freely, and produces the finest mushrooms. We send free, if requested, directions for preparing the beds. Bricks weigh about one and a quarter pounds, and a brick is sufficient to plant about nine square feet of bed.

**OKRA OR GUMBO**

**Essbarer Safran**

One ounce will sow 40 feet of drill.



The pods when young are used in soups, stews, etc. The plants are of the easiest culture. Sow at the usual time for all tender vegetables, in drills two inches deep, setting the plants 2 feet apart.

**Improved Dwarf.** A distinct early variety, pods comparatively short but very numerous.

**Mammoth Green.** Very prolific, with long green pods of best quality and most desirable color for canning.

**PARSLEY**

**Petersilie**

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Soak the seeds a few hours in luke warm water and sow early in spring in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter transplant to a light cellar or glass frames. Used for garnishing and seasoning meats, soups, etc.



**Champion Moss Curled.** The plant in appearance, resembles a tuft of green moss. The leaves are extra large, *extra dark green*, tender, crimped, and curled. Just the thing for market men.

**Extra Curled, or Emerald.** This is a most beautiful and valuable variety. The moss-like leaves, of a handsome bright green color, are finely crimped and curled.

**Exquisite.** It is most exquisite in form and color. Dwarf. Closely curled.

**Turnip-Rooted, or Hamburg.** The edible portion is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip, and is highly esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc.

**PARSNIPS**

**Pastinake**

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 5 or 6 pounds to the acre.

Sow in April or early in May, as parsnips require a long season to mature. Their cultivation is otherwise the same as directed for carrots. They may be dug in autumn and stored for winter use, but if left in the ground till spring are very much improved in flavor. Sow a liberal quantity of seed, as from its nature it does not always come up well.

**Hollow Crown.** The best variety; roots long, very smooth, white, tender, sugary, and of excellent flavor.

**Long Smooth White.** Straight, smooth, and handsome.

**PEANUTS**

When sending your seed order don't forget to order a few peanuts for the boys and girls. It's lots of fun to cultivate peanuts and ensures the young people a supply for the winter. Plant in light, sandy soil in April, in pod or shelled, two to a hill on level ground. Hill up from time to time as required.



**Zwiebeln. An Ounce Will Sow 300 Feet of Drill; Four to Five Pounds to the Acre**

# ONIONS



The Onion is most successfully grown in a rich, sandy loam. Continued cultivation upon the same plot of ground, contrary to the general rule, rather improves the crop than otherwise.

As early as the ground can be worked in the spring, sow the seed, in drills 14 inches apart, covering half an inch. When the plants can just be seen in the rows, commence hoeing, just skimming the surface. Subsequently weed thoroughly and carefully by hand. When the tops die, pull the onions and spread evenly over the ground; stir or turn until thoroughly dried, then cut the tops off one-half an inch from the bulb.

**Extra Early Red Flat.** Matures very early, yields abundantly and is of mild flavor; medium size, deep red, close grained, solid, and heavy. This will often form bulbs in cold and mucky soils where other varieties fail. Very desirable for early market use. Not a good keeper.

**Criswold's Medium Early Red Globe.** One of the best onions in cultivation. Perfect globe shaped; skin thin and glossy. It retains a remarkable degree of red tinge to the very core.

**Large Red Wethersfield.** Of large size and fine form; skin deep purplish red; flesh purplish-white; moderately fine grained and stronger in flavor than the yellow or white onions. Very productive and an excellent keeper. Immense crops of this onion are grown for shipment, and it is one of the very best sorts.

**Yellow Globe Danvers.** A fine productive variety of medium size, skin coppery-yellow; flesh white, comparatively mild and well flavored; best of keepers.

**Australian Brown.** This new sort is distinct from all other Onions. It is uniform in size and shape, wonderfully hard and solid, and will keep later in the spring than any other variety. Ripens extremely early, and never makes scallions. It is of medium size, round, with skin of a deep amber brown; flesh mild and agreeable.

## Other Standard Onions

**American Extra Early Pearl.** Earliest of all white onions; very large; it is not a good keeper.

**White Portugal, or Silver Skin.** A large, flat onion of mild flavor and great beauty; an excellent sort.

**Earliest White Queen, or Barletta.** For pickling; small, flat, pure white, and of excellent flavor.

**Mammoth Silver King.** Handsome flat onion; reaching enormous size; silvery white, tender, of a mild sweet flavor.

**Southport Large White Globe.** Very large, solid and handsome; deep globe.

**Southport Large Red Globe.** Matures late; a splendid keeper; of fine quality.

**Southport Large Yellow Globe.** Very deep globe; skin rich golden yellow; fine keeper.

**Red Bermuda.** Very early; perfect in shape, and an abundant producer.

**Prize-Taker.** Very large globe; yellowish brown color; flesh white, mild, and agreeable.

**Onion Sets.** Red Bottom Sets, Yellow Bottom Sets, White Bottom Sets.



# .. PEAS ..

Erbesen

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 1 to 1½ bushels per acre.

For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Sow as early as possible a few of the earliest varieties on warm, quick soil. The general crop can be delayed until later, but we have met with better success from sowing all the varieties comparatively early, depending for succession upon selecting sorts that follow each other in ripening. The peas will mature earlier if covered only one inch deep, but larger pods and more of them will be produced if the seed be planted in trenches three to six inches deep, covered with only one or two inches of soil. When the plants are five or six inches high, fill the trench level with the surface; this will secure deep rooting, prevent mildew and prolong the bearing season. If the peas be covered to the full depth at first, or if water be allowed to stand in the trenches, they will not make a good stand of healthy plants. The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing.

Those marked with a (\*) are wrinkled and sweeter than the smooth sorts, but are not so hardy. Figures after the names show height in feet.

## Northern Grown Extra Early Varieties

**Alaska.** 2. The earliest blue pea; of good flavor, and bearing pods of a dark green color, which are well filled and ripen uniformly. One of the very best for market gardeners.

**First and Best.** 2½. Very early; popular for market and shipping.

**Philadelphia Extra Early.** 2. An extra early sort that is ready for the table in 45 days. A favorite market pea.

**Tom Thumb.** ¾. An old, smooth, white sort; very dwarf.

**McLean's Little Gem.** 1. Very prolific; a garden favorite.

**American Wonder.** ¾. Very early; peas of first quality; valuable and reliable.

**Nott's Excelsior.** 1. An improvement on American Wonder.

## Best Second Early or Medium Varieties

**Everbearing.** 2. Late. Should be sown thin. Makes long pods and large peas.

**Abundance.** 2. Long, round, well-filled pod; productive; quality perfect.

## Late or Main Crop Varieties

**Champion of England.** 4½. A handsome variety, popular everywhere; one of the richest and best flavored green wrinkled peas.

**Stratagem.** 2. Large pods; large wrinkled peas, stalky vines.

**Telephone.** 4½. Large peas, of rich, sugary flavor. A vigorous grower.

**Yorkshire Hero.** 3. A wrinkled marrow of extra fine quality, spreading.

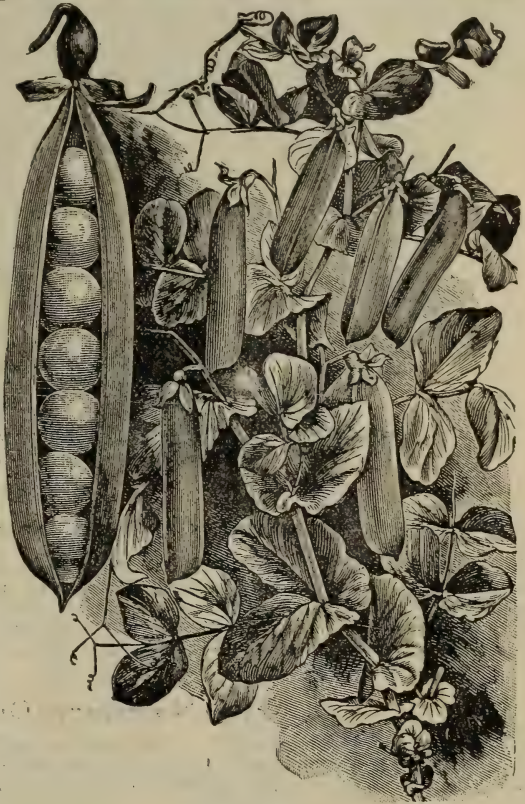
**Horsford Market Garden.** 2. The vine is of medium height, giving the greatest number of pods of any on our list. Pods contain five to seven medium sized, dark green peas, which retain their color and sweetness well after canning.

## The Three Best Peas for the Home Garden

These can all be planted at the same time, and they will be ready for use in succession.

**Nott's Excelsior.** (See cut.) Earliest wrinkled pea. This is a very fine, new variety of close, compact, dwarf growth. The pods average three inches in length, and are well filled to the squared ends with peas of large size and unusually sweet flavor. It not only yields more heavily in bulk of pods than other dwarf varieties of the same season, but also of shell peas.

**Everbearing.** A very prolific variety, pods three to four inches long, well filled with quite large peas of excellent quality. The vines branch



NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

**Large White Marrowfat.** 5. Cultivated both as a field and garden pea, an enormous yielder; seeds large and smooth.

**Canada Field.** 5. Grown largely with oats for fodder.

**Sugar or Edible Podded.** Used same as Snap Beans.

**Champion of England.** The vines and leaves are large and coarse, the pods are large, nearly straight, and are well filled with large and tender peas, which are sweet and of excellent quality. Generally conceded to be the best late tall pea. It is a profuse bearer, and the peas are of excellent quality.

**Cow Peas.** See Forage Plants, page 9.



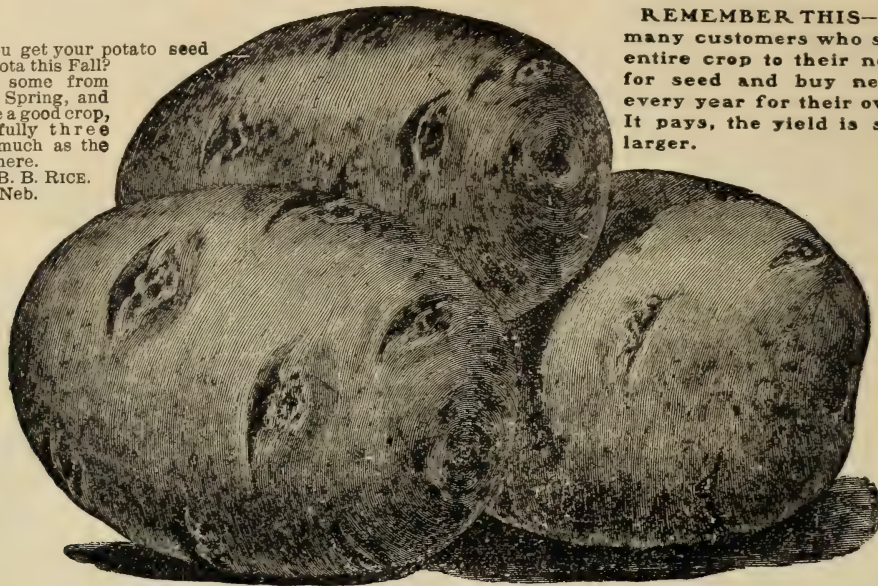
Northern  
Grown..

# POTATOES

For .  
Seed.

Will you get your potato seed from Dakota this Fall? I bought some from you last Spring, and they made a good crop, yielding fully three times as much as the average, here.

B. B. RICE.  
Hall Co., Neb.



**REMEMBER THIS**—We have many customers who sell their entire crop to their neighbors for seed and buy new stock every year for their own seed. It pays, the yield is so much larger.

RED RIVER EARLY OHIO

## A Change of Stock Seed is a Great Benefit

Though potato growing is one of the main industries of our country, many farmers think that all that is necessary is to plant any seed on any soil, and harvest the crop, blaming the season for poor yield. Some reasons for poor crops are want of good seed, care, cultivation, and fertilizing. Change of stock seed is also one of the requisites necessary to success; any one variety of potato loses both in quality and yield by growing from the same strain of seed every year.

## Why Northern Grown Potatoes

are better than "Native Stock"— They mature earlier, yield more to the acre, are not irrigated, are more solid and free from scab. They are little effected by drouth and produce large, smooth, regular sized potatoes that bring the highest price on the market.

**Acme.** The most profitable early potato in cultivation. Fit to eat in six weeks and crop fully matured in ten weeks from planting. In yielding it ranks with medium and late varieties, a rare trait in an extremely early kind. Tubers are oblong, smooth; skin flesh color; flesh white; upright, strong vines with tubers growing compactly in the hill; in this respect similar to the Early Ohio, but largely surpassing that variety in yield of uniform and large sized potatoes. Eyes shallow, quality excellent, mealy and of fine flavor. Keeps well. Grown in North Dakota. Order at once as our supply will, without doubt, be exhausted before planting season is over. Price, peck, 35c; bushel, \$1.00; barrel, \$2.60.

**Early Six Weeks.** Another potato of the Ohio type and is in great demand. Not the heaviest yielder, but is adapted to the early garden, as it produces good sized, smooth, round to oblong tubers in eating condition before the well-known Early Ohio. Grown in North Dakota. Price, peck, 30c; bushel, 90c; barrel, \$2.40.

**Red Triumph.** The leading early potato in the south. We are all familiar with it as sold at our groceries when the first "new potatoes" are shipped in. Extremely early, earlier than any others, but not of very good quality, and more subject to blight than other varieties. Tubers nearly round, medium in size, reddish pink in color. Grown in North Dakota. Peck, 25c; bushel, 80c; barrel, \$2.10.

**Red River Early Ohio.** Early Ohio is the most popular early potato in this country. We have more calls for it than any other early variety. Every potato grower knows what it is, and knows just about what it will do in his locality. It is the standard extra early the world over, and other varieties are measured by it. We have an extra choice strain of Early Ohio. Our Red River Valley stock, grown in North Dakota, is as fine as one cares to see. The tubers are smooth and regular in shape, free from pronges, perfectly pure and full of vigorous life. Price, peck, 25c; bushel, 80c; barrel, \$2.10.



## Early Rose

This is the same as the old standard Early Rose only it is raised north and is regular in shape and free from scab.

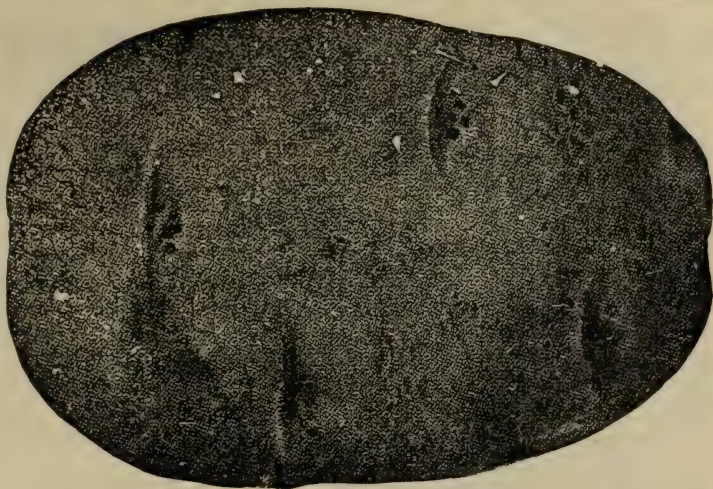
Price, .....cents a peck,  
.....per bushel, .....per barrel.

### SLUG SHOT

KILLS

### THE BUGS

See Page 26



VIGOROSA

## Vigorosa

So named because of its very strong, vigorous growth. It is early and one of the best yielders. It is of fine quality with handsome flesh colored skin and always sells. It is smooth and regular in form, and a good money maker because it is **always a good cropper**. Price, peck, 35 cents; bushel, \$1.00; barrel, \$2.40.

## ..Late Potatoes..

### Rural New Yorker

It is very large, usually smooth with few and shallow eyes; form oblong, inclining to round and rather flattened. Skin and flesh white, quality excellent, season intermediate. Tubers of great uniformity in size, almost every one marketable. It is taking a leading place as a standard field cropper. Price, peck, 30 cents; bushel, 90 cents; barrel, \$2.40.

### World's Fair

Very smooth, eyes few and right on the surface, symmetrical in form and outline, with a creamy white skin, all covered with a netting; fine grained, pure white, mealy; a remarkably strong grower, with very thick bushy tops and fine leaves; tubers good sized and very numerous, compact in the hill and near the surface, season medium. Price, peck, 30 cents; bushel, 90 cents; barrel, \$2.40.

### Carman No. 3

This handsome new main crop potato is of large size, yielding immense crops of uniform size and shape. It is of perfect form. It has but few eyes, and they are shallow; the skin and flesh are extremely white and its cooking qualities are very fine. It is a remarkably handsome potato, enormously prolific. Keeps well. Per peck, 30 cents; bushel, 90 cents; barrel, \$2.40.



WORLD'S FAIR

I never had potatoes do better. The yield was good, had about 100 bushels from the seed I got. They are a very fine lot, sound, very dry, large and mealy.

M. W. KEDEY,  
Buffalo Co., Neb.

When we run out of any variety we will substitute nearest like it.  
Prices subject to advance as soon as present stock is exhausted.

PRICES ON PAGE 56.





LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE

## PEPPER

Pfeffer

One ounce for 2,000 plants.

The small peppers are the hottest, the large varieties being quite mild in flavor. Sow in hotbed early in April and transplant to the open ground when weather is favorable. They may also be sown in the open ground when the danger of frost is past and the soil is warm.

**Sweet Mountain.** Large and of mild flavor; much used for making mangoes.

**Large Bell or Bull Nose.** Large and mild. Early. Favorite sort.

**Ruby King.** Beautiful, bright red; large fruit; mild; one of the best.

**Long Red Cayenne.** Bright red. Pods small, hot and pungent.

**Golden Dawn.** Golden-yellow peppers; mild and sweet.

**Celestial.** Small fruits; creamy yellow; scarlet when ripe.

**Red Chili.** Very productive, small, red, very hot.

**Tabasco.** Same as used in Tabasco Sauce. The plants bear profusely the little bright-red peppers in sprays. A mature pepper measures about one inch in length. These peppers are *extremely hot and fiery in flavor*.

## PUMPKINS

Kuerbis

One ounce plants 60 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to acre.

Pumpkins are grown both for cooking and stock feeding, being planted frequently in connection with a crop of corn, or as a second crop after early peas, etc. The following are all thin and tender-skinned varieties, as distinctive from the hard or thick-shelled squashes. The fruits are quite susceptible to frost and should be gathered and stored in a cool, dry place. If bruised they will not keep any length of time.

**Small Early Sugar.** A very handsome, little pumpkin, with deep orange colored skin, and flesh of unusually fine sugary flavor, fine grained, very productive and keeps well.

**Large Sweet Cheese.** Fruit flattened; skin rich cream color; flesh yellow, thick, tender; large, hardy, and productive. Excellent for table use. Good keeper.

**Tennessee Sweet Potato.** Pear shaped; creamy white in color; fine grained; dry and brittle; good keeper.

**Japanese Pie.** Early and productive, of medium size, and a good keeper. The flesh is a rich, salmon color; fruit large at one end, terminating in a crooked neck. Skin deep green in color.

**Cushaw, or Crookneck.** Productive; color light cream, sometimes lightly striped; flesh salmon colored, mealy and sweet.

**King of the Mammoths (Jumbo or Potiron).** The largest of all pumpkins. Round in shape, flattened at both ends. It is a splendid keeper, and valuable for stock feeding.

**Connecticut Field.** The hardiest of all pumpkins; cultivated mainly for stock-feeding, producing enormous crops.

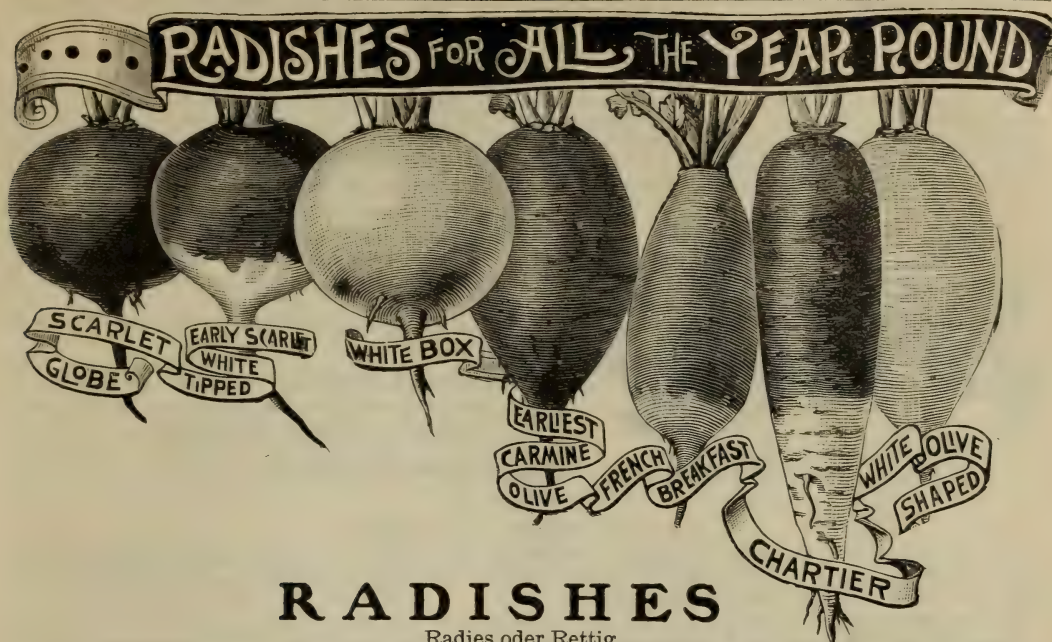


We used some of your garden seed last spring  
and they were all O. K.

ALBERT LINDQUIST,

Miller, Neb.





## RADISHES

Radies oder Rettig

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Radishes must make a rapid growth to be crisp and tender. For early use seed should be sown in the hotbed, half an inch deep. For an early crop in the open ground, select a sandy soil, and a warm spot under the shelter of a fence or building, and sow thinly in drills. For a succession sow every two weeks.

**Non Plus Ultra.** Roots round. Especially adapted for forcing on account of its very small tops. Fit for use in three weeks or less from time of sowing. Skin dark red; flesh white, crisp, and tender.

**Scarlet Turnip Forcing.** Medium in size. Ready to pull within twenty days after sowing.

**Rosy Gem.** Very desirable for forcing and outdoor planting. Tops and roots both small; skin bright scarlet, tipped white; one of the finest turnip-shaped.

**Extra Early Erfurt.** One of the finest round, red forcing varieties.

**Earliest White Olive.** (Forcing.) Ready for the table in only 18 to 20 days from sowing the seed. Of handsome olive shape; both skin and flesh are white, crisp and tender.

**Long Cardinal, or Brightest Scarlet.** Good forcing variety. Fit for use in 25 days after sowing the seed. In shape very regular, being long and smooth, and of a very clear, bright scarlet color, slightly tipped with white at the end.

**CULTURE**—Sow in July. Pull before severe frost and store in damp cellar.

**Chinese Rose, or Scarlet China.** Excellent quality; bright rose-colored; flesh white, good keeper.

**California Mammoth White.** Of

**New Icicle.** The roots of this New Radish grow about 4 inches long, are slightly stump rooted and of transparent whiteness with short leaves, and makes its growth very quickly. It is of most excellent flavor.

**Early Scarlet Turnip.** A standard sort, round, about an inch in diameter; skin scarlet; flesh white.

**Early Long Scarlet.** Roots 6 to 7 inches long, uniformly straight and smooth. Quite early.

**Scarlet Globe, or Early Deep Scarlet.** Very handsome; fine quality; brilliant color; rapid growth.

**Scarlet Turnip, White Tip.** Brightest red, tipped pure white.

**White Box.** Root perfectly turnip-shaped, white with short top.

**French Breakfast.** Most popular; red, tipped white; quick growing.

**Earliest Carmine Olive.** Quite early and handsome; of fine quality, rich colored.

**Chartier, or Shepherd.** Large, long summer radish; scarlet with white tip.

**Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger.** Beautiful in shape; skin and flesh are pure snow-white; crisp and of rapid growth.

**White Strasburg.** Roots oblong, of a pure white color, very brittle and of mild flavor.

**Summer Radishes, Mixed.** For use in family gardens.

## WINTER VARIETIES

immense size; long.

**Round Black Spanish.** A fine globe-shaped radish, very popular, good quality.

**Long Black Spanish.** Black skin; white flesh, keeps well.

PRICES ON PAGE 56.

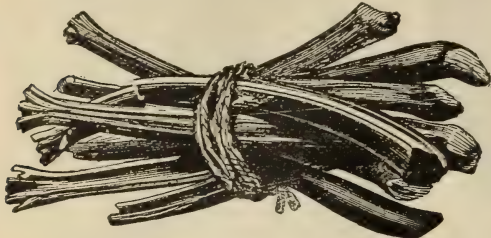


## Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Rhubarber

One ounce makes about 500 plants.

The richer the ground is the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to six inches apart. In the fall transplant the young plants into very highly manured and deeply stirred soil, setting them four to six feet apart each way, and give a dressing of coarse manure every spring. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. A few of the finest leaf stalks may be used not too early in the second season; but from the third year, with good care, gatherings may be made with entire freedom for 10 to 15 years. In removing, be careful to pull off close to the roots instead of cutting, as the sap flows more freely from a square cut.



**Victoria.** Leaf stalks very tall and large, frequently weighing 2 pounds each. Skin thick and red-stained. Pulp quite acid. Very productive and profitable for market gardeners.

**Linnaeus.** A large and tender sort, sometimes called wine plant.

**Rhubarb Roots.** Set in spring and they will furnish leaf stalks the following season. 5c each; 50c per dozen by express, not prepaid.

## Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Haferwurz

One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill.

Used for soups, also boiled, fried, etc., and possesses the flavor of the oyster, for which it is sometimes used as a substitute. Flourishes best, with longest, smoothest roots, in a light or mellow soil. Sow early in the spring, in drills a foot or more apart, covering the seed not more than two inches in depth. Thin out to six inches apart. A portion of the crop may remain in the ground all winter, like the parsnip.

**Long White.** The old sort; roots medium size, smooth; flesh white.

**Mammoth Sandwich Island.** This is in every way superior to the old sort, being larger, stronger growing, and less liable to branch. Invaluable to market gardeners.

## Spinach

Spinat

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 12 pounds to an acre.

Cultivated very extensively for spring and winter "greens." A profitable crop for market. Select a rich, well-drained soil, highly manured. For a succession, the seed may be sown early in April and again in May, in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, properly thinning out when plants are an inch in the leaf. For the principal crop, sow from first to middle of September, on ground from which a summer crop has been taken, protecting the crop with a light covering of straw or leaves. In the South no covering is necessary.

**Bloodsdale or Savoy-Leaved.** The earliest of all the varieties, and one of the best for autumn planting for early spring use. The leaf of this sort is wrinkled in the same manner as the Savoy Cabbage.

**Improved Thick-Leaved, or Long-Standing.** A fine market sort. Leaves large and thick, somewhat crumpled. Does not run to seed early.

**Prickly or Fall.** A hardy variety, used for fall sowing. With very slight protection it will withstand the severest weather.

## Sunflower

3 pounds of seed will plant an acre.

Highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. Sow seed as soon as the ground is warm, in rows three and one-half to four feet apart, and ten inches apart in the row.

**Mammoth Russian.** Stalk large and very woody, growing from 6 to 12 feet high. Flowers of enormous size, bearing large, plump seed.

## Sweet Potatoes

Prices upon application.

One bushel of potatoes should produce 2,000 sprouts. 6,000 to 7,000 plants to the acre.

Succeed best in light, sandy soil. Stable manure is the best fertilizer. To obtain the sprouts, the entire potatoes are planted in beds, say 5 to 6 feet wide and as long as required, the bed being opened 20 inches deep, filled in with stable manure, and covered with 4 inches of sand. The potatoes are placed upon the sand at 4 by 4 inches apart and covered with an inch of sand. This is covered with old hay or trash till the sprouts appear, when more sand is added till it be 4 inches in depth on top of the potatoes. The sprouts must be detached from the tubers without disturbing them. To do this hold the tuber in place with the left hand while the sprout is taken with the right. The sprouts are transplanted to the field and placed in rows at 4 feet apart by 2 feet in the row.

Our Sweet Potatoes are all Muscatine grown, and far excel those grown in the south.

**Yellow Jersey, Yellow Nansemond, Red Jersey, Early Golden.** Write for prices. These are the most desirable varieties. Ready about April 1.

**Sweet Potato Plants.** One hundred plants well attended to will produce several bushels of tubers, and should be grown by every one who has a kitchen garden. Ready May 1.

## Tobacco

**Connecticut Seed Leaf.** An old, well-known variety.

**Havana.** Best for the manufacture of cigars.

PRICES ON PAGE 56.



# SQUASH

Speise Kuerbisz

One ounce will plant 20 to 40 hills, according to size of seed. 4 to 6 pounds will plant one acre.

Squashes are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The culture same as given for cucumbers and melons, but the plants are less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted from four to six feet apart each way, and the winter sorts eight to ten. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. In gathering the winter sorts, care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

There are two distinct types: the *Summer*, which is cultivated for the tender young fruits which are used in the green or growing state during the summer months, and the *Winter*, furnishing large, hard-shelled fruits, which are gathered in the fall before there is danger of their being injured by frost for winter use.



WHITE BUSH SCALLOP

## SUMMER BUSH SQUASHES

**Early White Bush, Scallop.** *Patty Pan* (see cut). Very early, skin white and tender, and bears abundantly.

**Early Golden Bush Scallop.** Same as above except yellow.

**Golden Summer Crook Neck.** The richest of the summer sorts. Early and productive. Bright yellow with warted skin.

## FALL AND WINTER SQUASHES

**Fordhook.** Small, oblong; shell a bright yellow; flesh sweet and dry. Very early.

**Early Orange Marrow.** In shape it resembles the Boston Marrow, but it is earlier and not so large. A splendid variety for the market gardener, rind and flesh orange-red.

**Boston or Autumnal Marrow.** Oval form; skin bright orange mottled with light cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow, fine grained and good flavor.

**Pike's Peak, or Sibley.** Shape oval; skin smooth; pale green color; flesh thick, solid; orange color; very dry.

**Marblehead.** Resembling the Hubbard, but of a bluish color; has a harder shell; good keeper.



HUBBARD SQUASH

**Hubbard.** (See cut.) The standard variety, and the best winter keeper known; fruit large, pear-shaped; skin very dark green; flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavor.

**Golden Hubbard.** Identical in form and quality with the well known Hubbard, except that the skin is a beautiful deep orange yellow. Flesh fine grained and of excellent flavor.

**Winter Crookneck.** Fruit long and crooknecked; skin of a dark green color; intermixed with yellow. A fine keeper.

**Mammoth Chili.** This is the largest of the squash family, round, flattened at both ends, skin of a rich orange color and slightly ribbed. Flesh thick and deep yellow.



# TOMATOES

## LIEBESAPFEL

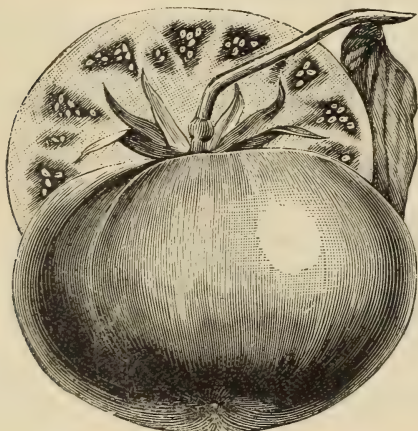
One ounce will produce about 2000 plants.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. (to transplant) for an acre.

For early plants sow seed in boxes or hotbed in March. When the plants are about two inches high transplant to four inches apart each way. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over. Transplant carefully four feet apart each way and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. When the first fruit is set, pinch off the ends of the branches to obtain early fruit.

**Early Minnesota.** It is extra early; medium size; round and smooth; dark red color; firm flesh. Fine for family.

**Extra Early Freedom.** A new, medium sized, extra early tomato, borne in clusters and very prolific; fruit perfectly round and brilliant scarlet.

**Crimson Cushion.** This splendid Tomato is more symmetrical in shape than the Ponderosa, and is much thicker through from stem to "blossom end;" in fact, it is frequently almost round. The color is scarlet crimson, and ripens up to the stem, and will stand shipment well.



*Dwarf Champion*

### **Dwarf Champion or Tree Tomato.**

A great favorite. Extra early; dwarf and compact in habit, the plant growing stiff and upright, requiring no stakes. Color same as Acme, round and smooth.

### **Atlantic Prize, or Early Ruby.**

Extremely early; vines vigorous and strong; fruit of large size, smooth, bright red in color, and borne in clusters.

**Improved Acme.** A fine, solid, smooth, early variety, medium size, red, with a purplish tinge.

**New Stone.** Ripens for main crop; very large; color bright scarlet; very smooth; ripening even to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm fleshed. The best main crop variety for home use or market garden.

**Trophy.** One of the best; fruit large, smooth, of a bright red color, and good flavor.

**Matchless.** Extra large, smooth, bright red; very solid.

**Quarter-Century.** It has the bush-like growth of the Champion; very prolific; the fruit is large, even in size, very smooth and solid, color rich red, both in skin and flesh, and of fine flavor. It is the *only first class scarlet tomato* of this character of growth. Very early.

**Magnus.** This new variety is of the same color as Acme, but the fruit is thicker, heavier, and more solid. It is medium early, of perfect form, large and attractive.

**Favorite.** Large, smooth, blood-red sort, early; ripens all over and through at once.

**Beauty.** It is early, hardy, and strong grower, good size, smooth, flesh solid, and of excellent quality. Fruit crimson, with purple tinge; ripens up well when picked green.

**Perfection.** An improved Acme with red skin, somewhat larger, fully as early, has more solid flesh and fewer seeds, and produces more and larger fruit at the close of the season.

**Honor Bright.** The vines are vigorous and bear profusely from early to late in the season. The fruit is borne in clusters and does not crack. Its table qualities are excellent. A fine scarlet color. Remarkably long keeper.

**Ponderosa.** The fruit ripens quite early and until very late; of immense size, solid, almost seedless, and of good sub-acid flavor.

**Golden Queen.** The best of the large yellow tomatoes.

## **Small Tomatoes.**

Excellent for Preserves, Pickles and Pies.

**Yellow Pear Shaped.** Fruit bright yellow, distinctly pear-shaped, with a peculiar rich flavor.

**Yellow Plum.** Fruit plum-shaped, clear, deep yellow color; flesh yellow and fine flavored.

**Red Cherry.** Fruit small, about five-eighths of an inch in diameter; perfectly round and smooth.

**Husk Tomato, or Yellow Ground Cherry.** This is liked by many for preserves and for eating from the hand.

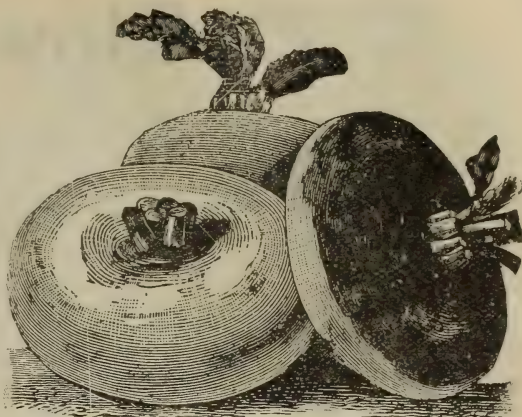


# TURNIPS

Reuben

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 2 pounds will sow an acre.

The turnip is most easily affected in its form and flavor, by soil, climate and mode of culture. Sow in drills about 16 inches apart, and half an inch deep or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly dug. Be careful to weed and thin out, so the young plants will not be checked and injured. Any overcrowding will result in rough and poorly flavored roots. It is important to get the spring and summer crops started very early so that the turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and strong. Sow for fall and main crop from the middle of July to the last of August, as directed for the spring sowing. In the field, turnips are generally sown broadcast, though much larger crops are obtained by drill culture. There are a great many varieties, but our list comprises the best for the garden or farm in Middle and Western States.



WHITE AND PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF

**Extra Early Purple Top Milan.** This variety is at least two weeks earlier than any other. It is somewhat flattened, white with purple top, flesh snow-white, fine grained and delicate flavor.

**Extra Early White Milan.** Similar to above, but pure white.

**Early Munich.** A very early variety, purple top, white flesh. Should be grown quickly.

**Early Purple Top Globe.** Of superior quality, either for the table or stock. It is a heavy producer, of rapid growth, and an excellent keeper.

**Purple Top Strap Leaf Flat.** This variety is the principal sort for early spring and fall use; top is purple above ground, flesh fine grained, of mild flavor and a good keeper.

**White Flat Strap Leaf.** A white fleshed variety, of quick growth, mild flavor, and excellent quality.

**White Egg.** An egg-shaped variety, for spring or fall sowing; flesh white, firm, fine grained, mild and sweet.

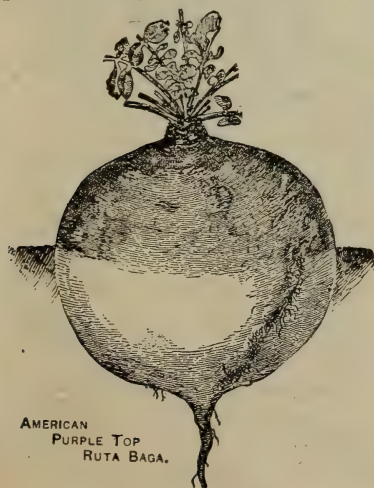
**Yellow Aberdeen.** Of round form, yellow flesh, of fine texture, nutritious, and a good keeper.

**Amber Globe** Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet. Is hardy and grows to a large size.

**Golden Ball or Orange Jelly.** Yellow fleshed. Not very large, but firm, hard, and of good flavor.

**Yellow Globe.** Flesh yellow, tender and sugary. Very hardy and productive. A good keeper. Good for both table and stock.

**Long White Cow-Horn.** A quick growing sort. Roots grow partly above ground. Very productive.



## Ruta Bagas or Swedes

Should be sown about a month earlier than the preceding varieties of turnips.

**American Purple Top.** Tops very small. Bulbs large. Skin deep purple above, bright yellow underneath. Flesh golden yellow, of fine texture, sweet and of richest flavor. Very hardy, unusually productive, and a good keeper; the principal variety, being desirable for table use and stock feeding.

**Skirving's Purple Top Yellow.** Quite productive, flesh yellow, and sweet flavor, shape oblong.

**Sweet German, or Long White French.** Bulb enormous. Flesh white, solid and rich. The best keeper of all the Swedes, and deservedly popular for both table and stock.

PRICES ON PAGE 56.



## Descriptive List of

# Flower Seeds

**GENERAL CULTURE.**—A rather light and moderately rich soil, thoroughly spaded, is most desirable. That the tiny seedlings may be seen and the weeds removed, it is better to plant all flower seeds in rows. Sow the seed evenly in the rows, cover with the finest of soil, about three times the diameter of the seed, and press the soil firmly over the seed. The soil should never become dry after the seeds have swelled, for if it does, they will be pretty sure to fail. Do not grow the plants too thick. Keep the weeds down and the surface of the soil well stirred with a hoe or rake during the summer, especially if the weather is dry. A great many varieties can be sown in the house, if desired, early, and afterwards transplanted. Most plants will continue to bloom much longer if the flowers are picked as soon as they fade, and not allowed to form seed.

We use the following abbreviations to classify varieties:

**A**—To designate **Annuals.**

Bloom and die the first year from seed. For early bloom sow in boxes in the fall, and set out early in the spring.

**B**—To designate **Biennials.**

Bloom the second year from seed and then die, though many, if sown early, will flower the first season.

**P**—To designate **Perennials.**

Bloom the second year from seed, and continue for many years. Some bloom the first year, if sown early.

As to hardiness: h—Hardy; hh—Half Hardy; t—Tender.

The figures at the right of the column show the price of a packet of seeds in cents.



AGERATUM



ANTIRRHINUM

**Sweet Alyssum.** An old favorite as easily grown as a weed. Thrives in flower gardens, window boxes, vases, etc. Flowers white, very fragrant; valuable for cutting. hA.....5

**LITTLE GEM.** Of dwarf, compact habit, 4 to 6 inches in height. It begins to bloom when quite small, and the plants are a solid mass of white from spring till late in autumn .....5

**Abutilon.** Fine house plant for winter blooming. Bell-shaped flowers. tP.....5

**Acroclinium.** Graceful everlasting flowers. The flower heads should be gathered when young to be preserved. Rose and white, mixed. hA.....5

**Ageratum.** Very useful for cut flowers; blooms the whole summer; also good for winter blooming; of easy culture. Choice blue. hA.....5

**Adlumia.** (Mountain Fringe or Allegheny Vine.) A pretty and graceful climber with fern-like foliage. Pink and white flowers. Likes shade. hB..5



ALYSSUM, SWEET.

**Agrostemma.** (Rose of Heaven.) Attractive, pink-like blossoms on long, slender stems. Very pretty in masses. Finest mixed. hA.....5

**Aquilegia.** (Columbine.) Early blooming; very showy with a variety of colors. hP.....5

**Antirrhinum.** (Snapdragon.) Dark, glossy leaves and beautiful spikes of flowers, with finely marked throats; one of the most showy border plants. Of easiest culture. hhP.

**QUEEN OF THE NORTH.** Large, white flowers of sweet perfume. Suitable for bedding and pot culture.....5

**TALL SORTS, MIXED.** All shades of red and yellow; best for cutting.....5

**DWARF SORTS, MIXED.** Large variety of colors; best for bedding.....5



## ASTERS

The numerous forms of the Aster, and the variety of rich colors of its double flowers make it a leading favorite. For a late summer and fall display it has no equal. Give the Aster a deep, rich soil, with plenty of mulching. Plant early. hA.

**BETTERIDGE'S QUILLED.** Flowers large, freely produced, and of brilliant colors; height, 18 inches. Mixed, all colors..... 5

**GIANT COMET.** A beautiful, distinct variety, with long, wavy and twisted petals, resembling the Japanese chrysanthemums; blooms freely. Mixed..... 10

**SEMPLE'S BRANCHING.** The flowers are very large and double, and stand erect on long stems, and as there is no stiffness about them they are very graceful and are often taken for chrysanthemums. White, pink, lavender, and mixed..... 5

**Bachelor's Button.** (*Centaurea Cyanus.*) This is the widely known and popular "Corn Flower" or "Corn Bottle," which, if the seed is sown just as soon as the ground is fit in the spring, will furnish a profusion of white, blue and pink flowers from July until late in autumn.

**BRIGHT BLUE..... 5**

**MANY COLORS MIXED..... 5**



BRANCHING ASTER.

## BALSAM

Lady's Slipper, Touch-Me-Not.

To grow these to perfection, start the seed in house or hotbed, transplanting into very rich soil in the garden. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers more double. hA.

**CAMELIA - FLOWERED.** The best of all Balsams.

Flowers very large, perfect in form, double and produced in abundance..... 5

**Balloon Vine.** (Love in a Puff.) A rapid growing climber. Height 5 feet. Light soil. hhA... 5

**Begonia.** Tuberous rooted. tP.

**SINGLE MIXED..... 10**

**DOUBLE MIXED..... 15**

**Bellis.** (Double English Daisy.) Very pretty for pots and edgings, blooms during the spring. Sow early in house, and transplant to a rich, partially shaded situation. White and pink, mixed. hP... 5

**Brachycome.** (Swan River Daisy.) A dwarf, free bloomer, excellent for edgings; blue flowers. hA..... 5

**Cacalia.** (Flora's Paint Brush.) Small, tassellike flowers, keeping in bloom from early summer until autumn. Golden yellow and scarlet. hA... 5

**Calendula.** Very free and attractive bloomers, growing well in almost all situations, and continuing in bloom until killed by frost. Double, all shades of yellow. hA..... 5

**Calliopsis.** (Coreopsis.) A showy plant, producing flowers of yellow, red and brown. Sow in

open ground quite early, and thin to 6 inches apart. Mixed. hA..... 5

**Lanceolata Grandiflora.** One of the best hardy perennials. Very free-flowering. The large, showy, golden yellow flowers are borne on long stems. Will grow anywhere, and bloom the first season if sown early. 2 to 3 feet high..... 10



BALSAM, DOUBLE CAMELIA.



## CARNATIONS

Prized for their fragrant flowers, valuable for beds in summer, and winter blooming house plants. Best mixed. hhP..... 5

MARGARET. Dwarf habit, blooms in a few months from seed sowing. Choice mixed. hhP.. 5

## CANNA

(Indian Shot.) Cannas within recent years have become most popular. They are stately plants with handsome foliage and showy flowers. The seeds are extremely hard and it is advisable to soak them 12 to 24 hours before planting. Cannas come readily from seed; that sown in January or February should produce blooming plants in July. After frost the roots can be dug up and kept over in a frost-proof room until planting time.

LARGE FLOWERING FRENCH. Saved from best and largest flowers only. All colors ..... 5

CANNAS. MIXED. Tall old type..... 5

For Canna Roots see Bulb Department.

## CANDYTUFT

A dwarf growing annual, for edgings and beds; indispensable for cut flowers. Sow early where plants are to bloom. Keep seed heads picked off. Grows about one foot high.

EMPRESS. A complete mass of pure white flowers..... 5

FINE MIXED ..... 5

DWARF MIXED HYBRID. Four to six inches high ..... 5

## Castor Oil Bean, or Ricinus

ZANZIBARENSIS. Semi-tropical plants, grown largely for their great size and picturesque foliage, colors range from bright green, deep bronze to dark red. Planted as a solitary plant on the lawn, it makes a perfect pyramid of foliage. A dozen plants in a large bed make a sight to be admired from a long distance. hA.. 5

**Catchfly.** (Silene.) An easy-growing, free-flowering plant, with clusters of white, red, and rose blossoms. After having been once grown, the seed will sow itself. hA..... 5

**Celosia.** (Coxcomb.) Free-blooming plants, producing their flowers in combs and feathery spikes, which can be preserved for winter bouquets. hhA..... 5

## Convolvulus, or Morning Glory

MAJOR. The old-fashioned Morning Glory, as easy to grow as any weed. The standard vine. Finest mixture..... 5

DOUBLE ..... 5

JAPANESE. One of the most valuable additions to our list of summer climbers. The plants are vigorous, and the flowers are of immense size. Mixed, all colors..... 5

**Coxcomb.** See Celosia.

**Cypress Vine.** A beautiful climber, with delicate, dark green feathery foliage, and star-shaped scarlet and white blossoms. tA. Mixed..... 5



## CENTAUREA

The following Centaureas are hardy annuals, of easy culture, and are general favorites both for the garden and for cut flowers. Seeds should be sown early where plants are to bloom, should stand one foot or more apart each way.

SUAVEOLENS. (Yellow Sweet Sultan.) Bright sulphur yellow; very fragrant. Blooms all summer. Splendid for bouquets..... 5

IMPERIALIS. A new strain of Centaurea and the finest of all for cut flowers. Very long stems. The flowers are of various colors, white, pink, lilac and purple. Very fragrant. Mixed colors..... 5

GYMNOCARPA. (Dusty Miller.) Silver gray leaves of drooping habit. Fine for bedding and pots, effective with dark foliaged plants. hhP..... 5

## CHRYSANTHEMUMS

ANNUAL. Distinct from the pot-plant varieties, blooming all summer. Choice mixed. hA..... 5

PERENNIAL. Japanese and Chinese large flowering. These are for pot culture, for blooming in the house in winter. If sown early will produce flowering plants the first year. Double mixed, all colors..... 10

## COBAEA

SCANDENS. A climber of rapid growth, flowering the first season if sown early in the house or hotbed. In sowing, place the seed edgewise and merely cover with light soil. tP.. 5

**Coleus.** Probably the best known and most popular of ornamental foliage plants. Leaves are of many shades and colors. The culture is very easy. Grown either in the garden or in pots. tP..... 5

**Columbine.** See Aquilegia.





Cosmos

**Cosmos.** A strong grower, the flowers resemble single dahlias. For cutting this is one of the finest flowers grown. hA.

**EARLY DWARF DAWN.** More bushy and compact than the older varieties, and grows only about four feet. The flowers are pure white with a tinge of rose. They commence to bloom in July and last until frost. .... 5

**Dahlia.** A fine autumn flowering plant, will bloom the first year if started early; keep roots in cellar during winter. Fine mixed; double. hhP. .... 5

**Daisy.** See Bellis.

**Datura.** (Sweet Nightingale.) A large strong growing plant, with trumpet-shaped flowers. hhP. .... 5

**Delphinium Hardy.** (Larkspur.) One of the most showy of hardy perennials, producing splendid spikes of flowers in profusion throughout the summer.

**FORMOSUM.** Rich blue ..... 5

**Digitalis.** (Fox Glove.) Of easy culture with thimble-shaped flowers borne in spikes. Prefer half shady place. 3 ft. hP. .... 5

**Dolichos.** (Hyacinth Bean.) A rampant climber with pea-like lavender and white blossoms. hA. .... 5

### Eschscholtzia.

(California Poppy.) It blooms very early, and should be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared, where it is to remain, as it will not bear transplanting. The foliage is finely cut and handsome, and the flowers are exceedingly showy, large, and freely produced. All shades of yellow. hA. .... 5



Eschscholtzia

**Evening Primrose.** See *A. nothera*.



**Dianthus.** (Pinks.) Of value for bedding as the flowers retain their beauty during the entire summer. The colors range from pure white to the richest crimson, spotted and striped. hB.

**CHINENSIS.** (China or India Pink.) Flowers the first year, but the bloom is stronger the second. Double mixed. .... 5

**SINGLE FRINGED.** Formerly only double flowers were favorites; the prevailing taste tends towards single varieties. These are brilliantly colored flowers of large size. .... 5

**HORTENSIS.** (Clove-scented Pink.) Double mixed. .... 5

**Feverfew.** Free flowering, succeeding in any garden soil. The plant throws up numerous stems, with clusters of very double, pure white flowers three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Fine for bedding or pot culture. hhP. 5

**Forget-Me-Not.** (*Myosotis*.) An old favorite. It flourishes best in a moist, shady situation. Fall sown seed will flower in early spring. Blue. hhP. .... 5

**Four o'Clock.** (Marvel of Peru.) The flowers, produced in clusters, open in the afternoon and wither the next morning. Mixed. hhP. 5

**Fox Glove.** See *Digitalis*.

**Gaillardia.** Snowy plants, flowering the first year, and among the gayest of summer blossoms, one foot high; flowers crimson and yellow. hA. .... 5

**Geranium.** Seed started early will bloom the first summer. tP. .... 5

**Globe Amaranth.** (*Gomphrena*.) A very pretty everlasting flower with blossoms resembling clover. Mixed. tA. .... 5

**Gourds.** Choice ornamental climbers of rapid growth. Always enjoyed by the children. Nest Egg, Dish Cloth, Bottle, Dipper, Pear, Sugar Trough, Mixed. Each variety. tA. 5



**GOLDEN FEATHER**

Pyrethrum Aureum

A beautiful golden-leaved plant for bedding and pot culture. Flowers white. hP..... 5

**Gypsophila.** Thrives everywhere and furnishes the loveliest material for all kinds of bouquets. The tiny little flowers are borne in abundance on long, graceful, branching stems. hA..... 5

**PANICULATA.** (Baby's Breath.) Flowers white; a hardy perennial which will live in the ground all winter..... 5

**Heliotrope.** Can be grown readily from seed. Sow in May, and the plants will bloom in August, and earlier if the seed is started in the house. tP..... 5

**Helianthus** See Sun Flower.

**HOLLYHOCK**

In situations suitable for tall flowers we know of nothing better. Sow in June and July to get blooming plants the next summer.

**CHATERS SUPERB.** Extra choice. Double mixed..... 5

**ALLEGHENY.** Flowers are distinct in having edges of the petals finely fringed. They are large sized, fairly double, with soft, rich colorings. This variety will bloom the first summer. hP..... 5

**Hyacinth Bean.** See Dolichos.

**Ice Plant.** (Mesembryanthemum.) Beautiful dwarf-growing plant, with wax-like foliage, which sparkles in the sun. Splendid for hanging baskets and rock work. Stands sun and drouth admirably. hhA..... 5



**Impatiens Sultani.** Plant of compact growth; flowers produced in great profusion throughout the season. Although a house plant, it does finely in open border; flowers, brilliant rosy-scarlet color, one inch in diameter. tP..... 10

**Humulus Japonicus.** (Japan Hop.) A rapid growing, perfectly hardy, annual climber of the hop family, of easiest culture, leaves variegated. Sows itself after the first year..... 5

**Kenilworth Ivy.** (Linaria.) Beautiful trailing plant. tP..... 5

**Lantana Hybrida.** Suitable for outdoor use in summer and for house culture. Flowers verbenalike, in many colors. tP.... 5

**Larkspur.** Flowers borne freely in long spikes. Continuous bloomer. Blue, pink, and white. hA..... 5

**Lathyrus.** (Perennial Peas.) Free flowering plants, growing 5 to 10 feet high, dying down to the ground every winter and starting up again in the spring. White and lilac, mixed..... 5

**Lobelia.** A dwarf plant of value for hanging baskets and borders. hhP.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.** Deep blue flowers and dark foliage; grows only 6 in. high.

**Lychnis.** Showy and free-flowering; hardy, perennials of easy culture.

**CHALCEDONICA.** Bright scarlet..... 5

**Marigold.** Wherever a rich display of bloom is desired, the Marigold is almost indispensable. In bloom till frost. hA.

**AFRICAN, DOUBLE.** Mixed..... 5

**ELDORADO.** Immense flowers, double; lemon, orange, and golden shades; 3 feet..... 5

**Mignonette, Sweet.** (Reseda Odorata.) A well-known, fragrant favorite; can be had during the whole year by sowing at intervals. Large flowering. hA..... 5

**Mimosa.** (Sensitive plant.) An odd plant, leaves closing immediately if touched. tA.... 5

**Momordica.** See Balsam Apple.

**Moon Flower.** (Ipomœa Noctiflora.) This is one of the most vigorous of all the summer climbers. Will grow thirty to forty feet in a single season, and its large, white flowers are open every evening and cloudy day. The hard, outer coat of the seed should be cut through with a sharp knife and the seed planted in a warm place. If the soil be kept moist, germination will take place in ten days to two weeks. hhA..... 10

**Nicotiana.** (Af-finis.) The plant attains the height of three feet, and at evening and early morning is covered with deliciously scented, large, white flowers; easily grown from seed, and cuttings rooted in September bloom freely in the winter. hhA.... 5

**Nigella.** (Love in a Mist.) A free flowering plant with finely cut foliage. Of easy culture; double blue. hA..... 5c

**Oenothera.** (Evening Primrose.) Saucer-shaped flowers, white or golden-yellow; open at dusk, emit a delicious perfume. hA..... 5



NICOTIANA



## .. NASTURTIUM ..

Tropæolum. hA.



NASTURTIUMS.

**TALL, OR CLIMBING.** These are among our very best climbers. They require but little care, for seed sown in the spring of the year in any fair garden soil, will produce plants twelve feet in height. They endure hot and dry weather very well. The flowers are all shades of yellow, scarlet, and spotted. Mixed, oz. 10c ..... 5

**DWARF, OR TOM THUMB.** Much used for making masses of colors; they thrive and bloom luxuriantly. When planted in poor soil they flower profusely; if the soil is too rich they run to leaves. Mixed, oz. 10c, 5

## PHLOX DRUMMONDII

Plants from seed sown in open ground in fall or early spring will begin flowering about July first and bloom until after severe frosts. For masses of separate colors or for cutting for bouquets, they are unsurpassed. One foot high.

**LARGE FLOWERING ALBA.** Pure white..... 5  
**LARGE FLOWERING SCARLET**..... 5  
**LARGE FLOWERING ROSY CHAMOIS.** Beautiful shade of rose..... 5  
**EXTRA CHOICEST MIXED.** Best large flowered varieties, 5  
**STARRED AND FRINGED.** This variety is very dwarf, and the flowers are deeply fringed and distinctly bordered with white. Great variety of colors..... 5  
**HARDY.** (Decussata.) They are perfectly hardy and need no protection..... 5

## PANSIES

The seed may be sown in the hotbed or open ground. If sown in the spring, get in early. Seed sown in May and June will produce very fine flowers in September and October. Do not let the plants seed if you wish to keep them in bloom. hhp.

**DR. FAUST.** Deep jet black..... 5  
**EMPEROR WILLIAM.** Blue, with dark center..... 5  
**GOLDEN GEM.** Pure yellow, without eye..... 5  
**LORD BEAONSFIELD.** Lavender shade of blue.... 5  
**MARBLE MIXED.** Very handsome..... 5  
**ROYAL PURPLE.** Rich..... 5  
**SNOW QUEEN.** Pure white..... 5  
**VICTORIA.** Rich velvety claret-red..... 5

One packet each of seven varieties, 25c.

**FINE MIXED.** A very good quality..... 5  
**SPECIAL GIANT MIXTURE.** Our own combination of fancy strains, selected with a view to large-sized flowers, of thick, velvety texture, and most distinct colors, and have been brought as near perfection as any class of pansies ever offered..10

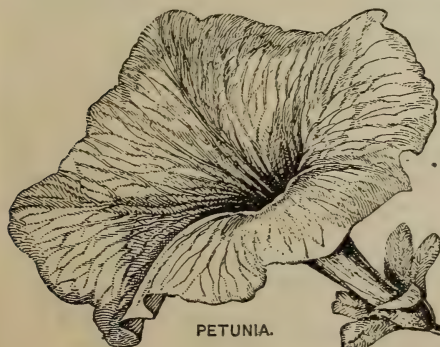


GIANT PANSY

## .. PETUNIA ..

Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom, and easy culture will always render them popular. They do well sown in open border in spring, or earlier in hot bed, and transplanted. Tender perennial, but blooms profusely the first season. 1½ feet high. hA.

**WHITE.** Suitable for cemetery..... 5  
**FINE MIXED**..... 5  
**LARGE FLOWERING SINGLE MIXED.** Will bring large beautiful flowers of superb colors and markings. Best for massing..... 10  
**GIANT RUFFLED.** The flowers are exquisitely ruffled or frilled, of immense size, and of great varieties of colors, some rich and gorgeous, and others of lovely delicate shades ..... 15  
**DOUBLE MIXED.** Sure to produce a good percentage of double flowering plants ..... 20



PETUNIA.



## POPPIES

This exceedingly showy and easily cultivated class of plants grows and blooms well in ordinary soil; the showiest of all annuals. Sow the seeds where the plants are to grow, as they do not bear transplanting well. hA.

**TULIP.** Cup-shaped, brightest scarlet, with black spot at base of each petal. .... 5

**SHIRLEY.** The colors range through all shades of pink, carmine, and brilliant crimson. Many of the large single flowers are edged with white. .... 5

**CARNATION FLOWERED.** Brilliant, large, showy, double flowers of various colors. .... 5

**Primula.** (Chinese Primrose.) Winter blooming plants, specially adapted to house culture. tP.

**FIMBRIATA MIXED.** Splendid fringed varieties. .... 15

**Pyrethrum.** See Feverfew-Golden Feather.

**Pink.** See Dianthus and Carnation.



**Portulaca.** (Rose Moss.) There is scarcely any flower in cultivation that makes such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of Portulacas. They thrive best in a rather rich, light or sandy soil and a sunny situation. hA.

**DOUBLE MIXED.** All colors. .... 10

**SINGLE MIXED.** All colors. .... 5

**Salvia.** (Flowering Sage.) The flowers are borne in spikes of fiery red, and continue in bloom in open ground until after severe frosts. Start in heat and transplant into light soil. hhA.

**SPLENDENS** ..... 5

**Scabiosa.** (Mourning Bride.) The double flowers are useful for cutting; they are borne gracefully upon long, slender stems, well above the foliage. hA.

**SNOWBALL.** Elegant double white flowers, sure to be liked for vases and bouquets. .... 5

**BLACK PRINCE.** The flowers are very large and double and *nearly black*, a beautiful color. .... 5

**TALL GERMAN.** Mixed. All colors. .... 5

**Sensitive Plant.** See Mimosa.



SHIRLEY POPPIES

**Schizanthus.** (Butterfly Flower.) Flowers are pretty and freely produced. Of easiest culture. Purple, yellow, and crimson. hhA. .... 5

**Silene.** See Catchfly.

**Smilax.** (Myrsiphillum.) Extensively used for decorations; very pretty foliage. tP. .... 5

**Snapdragon.** See Antirrhinum.

**Stock.** (Gilly Flower.) Desirable as pot plants, as well as in the open garden. They are greatly prized for cut flowers on account of their fragrance and colors. hhA.

**GIANT PERFECTION.** A splendid race, growing 2½ feet high, with large spikes of perfectly double flowers. Mixed ..... 10

**DWARF GERMAN TEN WEEKS.** Fine mixed ... 5

**Sunflower.** (Helianthus.) Adapted by its stately growth for a background. hA.

**MAMMOTH RUSSIAN.** Very large; single flower. .... 5

**DOUBLE CALIFORNICUS.** Best ..... 5

**Sweet William.** (Dianthus Barbatus.) For display in the garden the Sweet William is unsurpassed. The seed can be planted very early in the spring in open ground, and will blossom the following summer; or it can be sown in August, and will make fine blooming plants for spring. hP.

**MAMMOTH FLOWERED.** Mixed. .... 5





## SWEET PEAS

**CULTURE.**—Early in spring make a trench about 6 inches deep, in rich, mellow soil, so arrange that no water can stand in it, and plant the seed in the bottom, taking care not to cover it more than 2 inches. When the plants are about 5 inches high fill up the trench, and furnish some support for the vines to run upon. The flowers should be picked before they form pods, or the plants will soon stop blooming.

**AMERICA.** Cardinal stripe on white ground.

**AURORA.** Standard and wings white, flaked with orange-salmon.

**BLANCHE BURPEE.** Eckford's newest white.

**BLANCHE FERRY.** Extra early; pink and white.

**CARDINAL.** Bright shining crimson scarlet.

**EMILY HENDERSON.** Large, pure white.

**GRAY FRIAR.** Watered purple on white.

**LADY MARY CURRY.** Orange-pink, shaded.

**LOVELY.** Soft shell pink.

**MRS. DUGDALE.** Deep rose, fine.

**MRS. GLADSTONE.** Delicate soft pink.

**MRS. ECKFORD.** Large, handsome shade of yellow.

**MAID OF HONOR.** White, edged with blue.

**NAVY BLUE.** A rich, deep, true blue.

**NEW COUNTESS.** Delicate lavender.

**MODESTY.** Most delicate shade of pink.

**OTHELLO.** Deep glossy maroon.

**RAMONA.** Creamy white, daintily splashed with pink.

**SALOPIAN.** The best scarlet.

**SHAHZADA.** Very rich, dark maroon.

**VENUS.** Salmon-buff.

**CUPID MIXED.** Very dwarf, about 5 inches high.

Each of the above, Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

**Eckford's Superb Mixed.** Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20c; lb. 50c.



## VERBENA

**SOW THE SEED** early under glass or in a pot, and transplant as soon as safe, and they will bloom constantly from June until winter. hA.

**DEFIANCE.** Best scarlet ..... 5

**HYBRIDA ALBA.** Pure white ..... 5

**MAYFLOWER.** Delicate pink, very fragrant. .10

**CHOICE MIXED.** All colors ..... 5

**Vinca.** (Periwinkle.) Splendid house and bedding plant, with glossy green leaves and circular flower. White, pink, crimson. Mixed. tP..... 5

**Annual Wallflower.** Seed sown in the open ground the first of May will bloom by July. Very fragrant. Many shades of purple, orange and chocolate. hA ..... 5

**Wild Cucumber.** The quickest climber known, never suffering from the heat, and very profuse bloomer. hhA ..... 5

**Zinnia.** A large free-growing plant. Flowers all summer, making the most brilliant display possible. Makes an excellent border or summer hedge. One of the very best annuals to withstand extreme heat or drouth. Seeds grow easily, and young plants can be moved as safely as cabbage plants. hA.

**GIANT FLOWERING.** Plants of vigorous growth, about 3 feet high, bearing profusely their perfectly-formed double flowers. .... 5

**LARGE FLOWERING DWARF.** Only 2 feet high; compact-growing. Flowers very large, double to the center, and of perfect form. Best colors mixed. .... 5

**DWARF FIREBALL.** Glowing brilliant scarlet. Flowers very double. .... 5



# Summer-Flowering Bulbs and Roots

## FOR SPRING PLANTING---Ready in April

*Sent Postpaid.*

Plant in deep, rich soil, when the ground becomes warm. For earliest flowering the tender bulbs may be started in the house. For succession of bloom plant up to June 1st. After fall frost, lift the bulbs, removing the tops, let them dry, and then store in a cool, dry place, away from frost, for planting the following spring. The hardy varieties will stand the winter out doors. It is well, however, to protect them with a covering of litter or straw; otherwise they require little or no care. Though they will bloom more freely, and the colors will be richer if a good fertilizer is added each year.



CANNA DWARF, FRENCH

### Canna

The most popular decorative plant of the day. The earth should be spaded deeply and well enriched. After planting, water sparingly until the plants have taken root and showing good leaf growth. When in full foliage they may be watered very freely.

**Alsace.** Flowers creamy white, 4½ ft. high.

**Bronze Beauty.** Large flowers of bright scarlet. Bronze leaves. 5 ft. high.

**Burbank.** Grand spikes of canary-yellow flowers, spotted with red. 6 ft. high.

**Chicago.** Large flowers of a clear vermilion. A continuous bloomer. One of the best. 5 ft. high.

**Duke of Marlborough.** The darkest canna known, flowers a deep crimson maroon of velvety texture. 4 ft. high.

**Egandale.** Bronze leaves. Flowers currant red, very distinct. A constant bloomer. 4 ft. high.

**Florence Vaughan.** Flowers deep, rich yellow, thickly dotted with brightest red. 4 ft. high.

**Italia.** Immense flowers, bright red with yellow border. 6 ft. high.



CALADIUM ESCULENTUM, OR ELEPHANT'S EARS

**Caladium Esculentum.** (Elephant's Ear.) One of the finest tropical plants bearing immense leaves. You cannot make the soil too rich or keep it too wet for this plant. 15c each.

**Dahlias.** Large, symmetrical double flowers, having broad velvety petals, incurving at the center. Bloom from August to freezing weather. Red, pink, white, yellow and striped. Each 15c; 2 for 25c.

**Hyacinthus Candicans.** An excellent plant for summer and autumn blooming. Its white, bell-shaped flowers are produced on stalks, 3 to 4 feet high; each stalk having from ten to twenty blossoms. 5c each; 40c per doz.

**J. D. Cabos.** Leaves purplish-green. Flowers bright apricot. 4½ ft. high.

**Paul Marquant.** Large flowers of a deep salmon color. 4 ft. high.

**Queen Charlotte.** Extra good. Rich orange-scarlet flowers with a gilt edge. 4 ft. high. All Cannas 15c each. Per doz., \$1.50.



## SPRING BULBS AND ROOTS—

Continued  
Sent Postpaid.



GLADIOLA

**Gladiolus.** Very popular on account of its easy culture, rapid increase and gorgeous bloom. The flowers will last for days, and the buds open after being cut. Red, pink, striped and light. 2 for 5c; per dozen, 25c.

**Maderia Vine.** A rapid climber. Thick glossy leaves and feathery, very fragrant, white flowers. Large size 5c each; 40c per dozen.

**Tuberose.** A beautiful, white, wax-like, very sweet scented, double flower, growing on tall stems. Excelsior Dwarf Double Pearl. Each, 5c; per dozen, 40c.

**Oxalis.** Summer Blooming. A very pretty plant for edging flower-beds. Bears an abundance of pink and white flowers, and delicate foliage. 15c per dozen.

**Zephyranthes.** (Rosea.) Beautiful, large, rose-colored flowers, about three inches across. 2 for 5c; 30c per dozen.

**Pæonies.** Perfectly hardy, large showy plants, bush-like in growth, with great flowers almost rivaling the rose in color and perfection of bloom, pleasantly fragrant. Pink, white and crimson. Each, 25c.



TUBEROSES—EXCELSIOR PEARL

The following are perfectly hardy, they may be left undisturbed for years, and are among the most hardy of our garden flowers, increasing in size each year.

**Auratum.** (Gold-banded Lily of Japan.) Immense white flowers, thickly spotted with crimson, each petal having a distinct yellow stripe, very fragrant. Blooms about July 1st. Each 15c.

**Cinnamon Vine.** A vine of very rapid growth; quickly covering trellises with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. Each, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

**Dielytra.** (Bleeding Heart.) Graceful sprays of heart-shaped pink and white flowers, blooming in May and June. Foliage finely cut and very pretty. Each, 15c.

**Iris.** (Fleur-de-lis.) Orchid-shaped flowers, in blue, yellow, white and bronze. They bloom in great profusion during June and July. Vigorous growers. Each, 10c; 6 for 50c.

**Lily of the Valley.** One of the most charming spring flowering plants, bearing slender stems set with tiny white bells, delightfully fragrant. It will thrive in any soil, and will do well in shady situations, where few other plants will succeed. 35c per clump.



# BULBS

For Winter Blooming Indoors and Early Spring Flower Garden

*Sent Postpaid.*

All bulbs ready about October 1st unless otherwise noted. For hints on general garden culture see Page 4.

**When to Plant.**—To the beginner, we would particularly emphasize the fact that *fall* and *not spring-time* is the time to plant all kinds of spring flowering bulbs.



## CHINESE SACRED LILY

The easiest cultured and most rapid growing bulb known. It is a species of *Polyanthus Narcissus*. Produces many flower spikes, bearing clusters of waxy white blossoms with yellow center of a most delicious fragrance. It grows well in soil, but the most popular way of cultivating is in water. Can be planted at any time from October until March. Bulbs are imported direct from China. Not recommended for open ground. Each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.50.



## FREESIA

**Refracta Alba.** Bears a profusion of deliciously scented flowers which last a long time. The color is purest white with lower petals touched with yellow. The bulbs grow well and bloom freely in an ordinary sitting room if placed near the window and not kept too hot. Will stand a slight freezing without injury. They appear to the best advantage when four or five bulbs are set in a six-inch pot, in light, rich soil. Not hardy. Ready in September. Two for 5c; 25c per dozen.

**Oxalis.** Charming little half trailing plants, particularly adapted for pots and hanging baskets; the foliage is very attractive, and when in flower they are exceedingly pretty. Several bulbs can be grown in a single pot. 3c each; 30c per dozen.

**BUTTERCUP.** Large, bright yellow flowers.

**BOWEN.** Rosy crimson, large.

**ALBA.** White.

**Ixias.** Few flowers attract more attention by their curious forms, strange colorings and pretty little spikes of flowers on graceful, slender stems. Half a dozen bulbs can be planted in a four-inch pot. 3 for 5c; 15c per dozen.

A few pieces of charcoal or broken crockery in the bottom of the pots provide good drainage.





SINGLE DUTCH HYACINTH

**HYACINTHS**

**Pot Culture in the House.**—Plant from September to December in rich, sandy loam, in four or five inch pots, inserting the bulb so that its top will be just below the surface. Do not pack the soil in the pots, or bulbs will be likely to push out when the root growth commences. Water thoroughly and set the pots away in a cool, dark place for several weeks. This allows the roots to grow and become firmly fixed in the soil. They should then be kept near the light and at a temperature of 50 to 70 degrees, and watered frequently. When they show a tendency to bloom just above the bulbs, they must be kept longer in the dark to draw out the flower stems.

**Dutch Hyacinths.** For house or open ground planting. Bulbs sure to bloom, throwing up strong spikes of fragrant, waxy flowers. The double sorts are not quite so desirable for the house. White, Pink, or Blue, single or double. 8c each; 80c per dozen.

**Roman Hyacinths.** For inside only. These bloom earlier than the Dutch Hyacinths, are not so stiff in form, and several dainty, graceful sprays come from each bulb. Three bulbs can be placed in a 5-inch pot. Ready in September. White (first to bloom), Pink, and Light Blue. 5c each; 40c per dozen.

**EARLY TULIPS.** For inside or outside culture. Their early blooming, pretty, cup-like flowers, gay colors, and brilliant effects make them spring favorites. The varieties we offer all bloom at the same time. Bright colors mixed, 3c each; 25c per dozen. Separate colors, 3c each; 30c per dozen. Double mixed, 3c each; 30c per dozen.

**Parrot Tulips.** For open ground only. Beautiful flowers of wonderfully brilliant shades of red, yellow and green, curiously striped and variegated. The edges of the petals are feathered. Their flowering period is later than the other sorts, which is a point in their favor. Some of these should be included in each order. 3c each, 30c per dozen. ALL SENT POSTPAID.

**NARCISSUS or DAFFODILS**

They are of the easiest culture, and can be potted any time from October to January; any good ordinary soil will do. Several bulbs can be grown in a large pot or box. Fill with soil to within three inches of the top, then set up the bulbs and cover them loosely with 1½ to 2 inches of soil. For after culture see Pot Culture for Hyacinths.

Perfectly hardy.

Deliciously fragrant.

Increases at least two-fold each year.

Can be left for years without resetting.

Equally good for house and garden culture.

Very desirable for cut flowers, remaining perfect a long time.

**Trumpet Major.** Splendid deep golden flowers; very early, and free flowering.

**Stella.** A beautiful white star-shaped flower with distinct yellow trumpet. 3c each, 30c per dozen.

**Von Sion.** The grand old "Double" yellow Daffodil, one of the best for house culture or out door planting. Large double yellow trumpet flowers. 5c each, 45c per dozen.

**Orange Phoenix.** (Eggs and Bacon.) Double white flowers with orange center. 5c each, 45c per dozen.

**Alba Plena Odorata.** (Double Poeticus.) Snow-white flowers, exquisitely scented. Not recommended for forcing. 3c each, 25c per dozen.

**POLYANTHUS or Bunch Narcissus.** These bloom very early, the flowers are borne in clusters on a single stem, and are exceedingly fragrant. They are not hardy in this latitude.

**Double Roman.** Clusters of white flowers, with small inner petals of pure yellow; an early and very profuse bloomer. 3c each, 30c per dozen.

**Paper White Grandiflora.** The flowers are the purest white, very large, fragrant and produced in beautiful clusters. The earliest of all. 4c each, 40c per dozen.

**JONQUILS.** They belong to the Narcissus family and should be given the same treatment. Prized for their graceful, sweet-scented flowers. Six bulbs should be grown in a 5-inch pot.

**Single.** Sweet-scented, yellow. 3 for 5c; 20c per dozen.

**Rugulosus.** Large yellow flowers; rich and very striking. This variety is sometimes offered as Giant Golden Sacred Lily, and can be grown in water like the Chinese Lily. 3c each, 30c per dozen.

The whole success of pot culture depends upon getting the roots well started in the pots, at a low temperature, before you begin to force the tops.

**USE A SPRAYER.**

One of the most useful articles in window gardening is a sprayer to sprinkle the foliage of plants and prevent the ravages of red spider and aphids.

**SPRINKLERS.**—(Scollay's Rubber.)

The best floral sprinkler and sprayer made. Small size, 75c; large size, angle neck, 90c.





WHITE CALLA



ORNITHOGALUM

## BULBS FOR HOUSE

Adapted to house culture only. They flower freely, are in bloom a long time and are remarkably free from insects.

**Large White Calla.** A well known plant of easy culture. Let it rest during the summer by turning the pot on its side, and start it again in September by repotting in good rich soil. Give water, light and heat in abundance. Ready in September. Each, 15c; 3 for 40c.

**Amaryllis Johnsonii.** (Bermuda Spice Lily.) Flowers large and extremely handsome, glowing crimson with a white stripe in each petal. Each year this plant increases in size. Ready in September. Large size, 35c each.

**Ornithogalum Arabicum.** (Star of Bethlehem.) An excellent house plant, throwing up a tall spike bearing numerous large, milk-white flowers, with black centers; very fragrant. 5c each, 50c per dozen.

## LILIES

Plant in the Fall.

Nearly every variety will, with a little care, endure our winters, and are among the most hardy of our garden flowers. All make magnificent pot flowers.

**Candidum.** (Annunciation Lily.) One of the most popular and beautiful lilies. Large pure white blossoms of a delightful fragrance. Blooms in the open ground about June. Ready in September. 15c each.

**Harrisii.** (Bermuda Easter Lily.) The best for winter forcing. The flowers are trumpet-shaped, pure white, and wonderfully fragrant. The bulbs should be potted in early fall in rich soil, and the pots buried in sand, where they should remain until the approach of cold weather. When brought to the light do not keep them very warm. Not recommended for outdoor planting. Ready in September. 15c to 25c each.

**Longiflorum.** Its flowers are similar to those of Harrisii, but they have more substance, bloom later and last longer. In the open ground it blooms in June and July. Ready in September. 15c to 25c each.

ALL SENT POSTPAID.



### Makes Flowers Flourish.

Flowers are like people. Their health depends upon their food. It must be *nourishing*, but not too rich to force growth and cause reaction. The one chemically correct flower food for house plants is

### Walker's Excelsior Brand.

It has no odor whatever, and can be used dry or dissolved in water for sprinkling. Use it and your flowers will flourish and their health will last.

Small size (feeds 25 plants 6 months), 25c; large size (enough for a year), 50c. Sent prepaid anywhere. With each package we send FREE the book, "How to Make the Window Garden a Success."

**The Most Common Cause of Failure in the Culture of Bulbs as House Plants is TOO MUCH HEAT.**



## FALL BULBS—Continued

Hints on  
Garden Culture  
of Hardy Bulbs...

CROCUS

The Following Bulbs Give Us the  
First Blossoms of Spring:

These grow from 4 to 6 inches high and are most satisfactory when planted in a sunny location in groups or borders. Perfectly hardy, they may be left undisturbed for years; while any of them will flower in the house.

Give same treatment as for Hyacinths. Plant several bulbs in a spot.

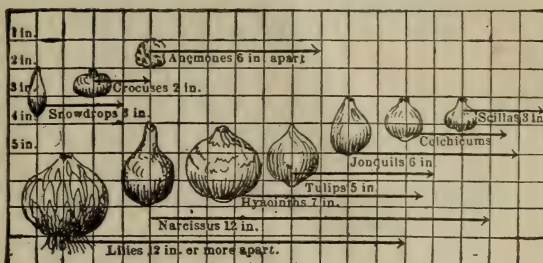
**CROCUS.** Very early flowers. They are pretty planted in the grass, their foliage being sufficiently matured to cut by the time the lawn is ready to be mown.

Yellow, blue, white and striped. 10c per doz.

**Chionodoxa Lucillae.** (Glory of the Snow.) Pretty star-shaped flowers of a brilliant sky-blue color, with white center. 15c per doz.

**Snowdrops.** Delicate, bell-shaped flowers. Pure white, each petal tipped with green. 15c per dozen.

**Raw Bone Meal.** This is a clean, dry and fine fertilizer. Just the thing for the flower beds.



This diagram shows the depth and distance apart at which bulbs should be planted.

**In Open Ground.** The bulbs may be planted almost any time from October until the ground is frozen solid, but it is advisable to purchase early, before our stocks are depleted. They succeed in any good well drained garden soil which has been thoroughly spaded, and will do better if some well rotted manure or bone dust is mixed through it. Pack a little sand under and about the bulbs if it is convenient, being careful that none of the manure comes in direct contact with them. The surface of bed should be slightly raised at center, so that water will not stand. Early planting is desirable.

Before severe weather comes on it is advisable to cover the beds with from four to six inches of straw, leaves, or a lighter mulching of coarse manure.

The covering should be removed early in the spring.

The bulbs increase and do well for a number of years without lifting or replanting. When through flowering, the beds may be sown or planted with shallow-rooting plants, such as Petunias, Verbenas, Portulaca, etc., which will keep the beds bright throughout the summer and in no way hurt the bulbs.

If preferred the bulbs may be lifted after blooming, when the leaves have died down. Allow the dirt to dry off, place in paper sacks carefully labeled, and keep in a dry, dark cellar to be replanted in the fall.

## INDIAN

## BASKETRY

RED, BLUE, GREEN, ORANGE, PURPLE, BLACK,  
BROWN, NATURAL RAFFIA FOR WEAVING  
OVER RATTAN OR REEDS MAKING THE INDIAN  
BASKETS SO POPULAR EVERYWHERE AT THE  
PRESENT TIME. SEND FOR BOOK, "FIRST  
STEPS." IT IS A NEW INDUSTRY COME  
TO STAY. WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
FIND IT EASY.

MANY USEFUL BASKETS WILL REWARD YOUR EFFORTS.

**RAFFIA**—All colors, 10c per skein, 12c by mail; natural, 25c per lb., 40c by mail.

**REEDS**—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, 5c per roll, 6c by mail.

**NEEDLES**—Six for 5c.

**BOOK OF INSTRUCTION**—25c.



# Garden Seed Prices

Our Packets are filled at the ounce price, thus: Packets of Radish, Beets, etc., hold 1 oz.; Carrots, Lettuce, etc., hold  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

If by Mail—Add 10c per lb. 5c per pint of Corn. 10c per quart of Corn.  
8c per pint of Peas and Beans. 15c per quart of Peas and Beans.  
8c per quart of Onion Sets.

<b>Beans, Dwarf</b> —(p. 18).				<b>Asparagus</b> —(Page 17).			
pt.	qt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	bu.	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.	
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$1 85	\$7 00	All Varieties.....	10	25 60
Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax.....	15	25	1 65	6 25	<b>Beets</b> —(Page 20).		
<b>Other Wax Varieties</b>	15	25	1 75	6 75	Crosby's Egyptian.....	5	15 45
Burpee's New Stringless.....	10	20	1 25	4 50	<b>Other Varieties</b>	5	15 40
Early Refugee.....	10	20	1 15	4 00	Mangels and Sugar Beets—	lb. 5 lbs. 10 lbs.	
White Marrow.....	10	20	1 15	4 25	(Page 21.).....	25	1 00 1 80
Imp. Red Valentine.....	10	20	1 15	4 25	<b>Broccoli</b> —(Page 19).	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. lbs.
Early Mohawk.....	10	20	1 00	3 50	All Varieties.....	35	1 00 3 40
Long Yellow Six Weeks.....	10	20	1 85	7 00	<b>BRUSSELS SPROUTS</b> —(Page 19).	15	45 1 50
Little Navy Wonder.....	15	25	1 35	5 00	<b>Cabbage</b> —(Page 22).		
Henderson's Bush Lima.....	10	20	1 50	5 75	Early York.....	15	40 1 35
Burpee's Bush Lima.....	15	25	1 65	6 25	Extra Early Express.....	15	45 1 50
Pole (Page 19.).....	10	20	1 50	5 75	Early Jersey Wakefield.....	15	50 1 75
Cut Short, or Corn Hill.....	15	25	1 65	6 25	Early All Head.....	15	45 1 60
Dutch Case Knife.....	15	25	1 65	6 25	All Season.....	15	50 1 75
Large Lima, or Butter.....	15	25	1 65	6 25	Henderson's Succession.....	15	45 1 50
Lazy Wife.....	15	25	1 65	6 25	Fottler's Imp. Brunswick.....	15	45 1 60
<b>Corn, Sugar</b> —(Page 25).					Surehead.....	20	65 2 40
Adams' Extra Early.....	5	10	75	2 60	Lupton.....	15	45 1 50
White Cory.....	10	15	1 00	3 60	Hollander.....	20	60 2 25
Mammoth White Cory.....	10	15	90	3 35	<b>Other Varieties</b>	15	40 1 40
Early Minnesota.....	10	15	1 00	3 85	<b>Carrots</b> —(Page 23).		
Mammoth Sugar.....	10	15	1 00	3 60	All Table Varieties.....	10	20 65
Old Colony.....	5	10	50	1 75	For Stock, 40c lb.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2 50		
Sweet Corn for Fodder.....	10	15	90	3 35	<b>Cauliflower</b> —(Page 23).	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
<b>Other Varieties</b>	10	15	90	3 35	Extra Early Erfurt.....	90	1 75 6 00
<b>Pop Corn</b>	lb. 3 lbs.				Early Snowball, extra select	1 35	2 50 8 00
White Rice, Shelled.....	5	10			<b>Celery</b> —(Page 24).	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. lb.
Queen's Golden, Shld. }	5	10			White Plume.....	15	50 1 75
<b>Peas</b> —(Page 33).	pt. qt. pk. bu.				Golden Self-Blanching.....	25	75 2 75
Tom Thumb.....	15	25	1 60	6 00	New Rose.....	20	60 2 00
McLean's Little Gem.....	15	30	2 00	7 50	Boston Market.....	15	40 1 50
American Wonder.....	15	30	2 00	7 50	American White Solid.....	15	50 1 65
Nott's Excelsior.....	10	20	1 25	4 75	Giant Golden Heart.....	15	50 1 65
Everbearing.....	10	20	1 25	4 75	Giant Pascal.....	05	15 45
Abundance.....	10	20	1 25	4 75	Celeriac.....	10	25 75
Horsford's Mkt Garden.....	15	25	1 60	6 00	Old Seed for Flavoring.....	10	30 75
Stratagem.....	10	20	1 10	4 00	<b>Chicory</b> —(Page 24).	10	30 75
Telephone.....	10	20	1 15	4 25	<b>Collards</b> —(Page 24).	10	30 75
Champion of England.....	10	20	1 85	7 00	<b>Chives</b> —(Page 24).	Per clump Postpaid	
Yorkshire Hero.....	15	20	1 85	7 00		10	20
Large White Marrowfat.....	15	20	2 50		<b>Corn Salad</b> —(Page 24).	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. lb.
Sugar, Edible Pod.....	10	20	1 35	5 00		10	20 70
Canada Field.....	10	20	1 35	5 00	<b>Cress or Pepper Grass</b> —(Page 27).		
<b>Other Varieties</b>	10	20	1 35	5 00	Extra Curled.....	20	60 2 00
<b>Bird Seed</b>	lb. 4 lbs.				Water Cress.....	30	1 00
Canary.....	07	25			<b>Cucumbers</b> —(Page 26).		
Rape.....	10	25	50	1 00	Extra Early Russian.....	20	50
Hemp.....	10	25	50	1 00	Long Green.....	30	1 00
Millet.....	10	25	50	1 00	Giant Pera.....	25	75
Sunflower.....	10	25	50	1 00	<b>Other Varieties</b>	20	60
<b>Tree Seed</b>					<b>Dandelion</b> —(Page 27).	75	
Black Locust.....	30				<b>Egg Plant</b> —(Page 27).		
Osage Orange.....	30				Imp. N. Y. Purple.....	30	85
					<b>Endive</b> —(Page 27).		
					All Varieties.....	10	30 1 00

All packets 5 cents; 6 for 25 cents.



# TRY THESE Great Forage Plants FREE

Pencilaria, Teosinte, Speltz, Brome Grass, Rape,  
Japanese Millet or (Billion Dollar Grass)

**FREE ONE PACKET \$1.00**  
WITH EACH

WORTH OF SEED OF ANY KIND, THUS:—

For an order of \$1.00 in seeds, choose 1 packet of the above.

For an order of \$2.00 in seeds, choose 2 packets of the above.

For an order of \$3.00 in seeds, choose 3 packets of the above.

Or for an order of \$5.00 in seeds, choose all, or 6 of either.

These will not be sent unless you mention this offer.

## ANOTHER OFFER

SOME OF OUR ENTERPRISING, PROGRESSIVE FARMERS WILL WANT TO  
TRY LARGER PLATS OF THESE FORAGE PLANTS.

FOR THESE WE OFFER

1 lb. PENCILARIA.....@	\$0.75.....	\$0.75	All sent, prepaid, for.....	<b>\$2.75</b>
1 " TEOSINTE.....@	.90.....	.90		
2 " JAPANESE MILLET.....@	.25.....	.50		
2 " RAPE.....@	.18.....	.36		
2 " SPELTZ.....@	.25.....	.50		
1 " BROME GRASS.....@	.20.....	.20		
1 " COW PEAS.....@	.20.....	.20	OR all sent by freight, your expense.....	<b>\$2.50</b>
		<b>\$3.41</b>		

## FALL BULB ORDERS

Send us this spring an order amounting to \$1.00 for Fall Bulbs to be sent this fall at proper time, and we will send you free a half-pound box of Excelsior Plant Food; or for a \$2.00 order we will send you a pound box of Excelsior Plant Food. (See page 54.)



# 50

# PACKETS

# \$1<sup>00</sup>

POSTPAID

AS FOLLOWS

4	2-oz. pkt.	Beans.	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. pkt.	Lettuce.	1	pkt.	Peppers.
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Beets.	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Muskmelon.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Pumpkins.
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Cabbage.	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Watermelon.	4	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Radish.
1	"	Cauliflower.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Mustard.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Salsify.
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Carrots.	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Onion.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Sage.
3	2-oz. "	Corn.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Parsley.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Spinach.
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Cress.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Parsnips.	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Squash.
2	"	Cucumbers.	3	2-oz. "	Peas.	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Tomato.
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Dill.	<hr/> <hr/> <b>All New, Fresh Seed.</b>			2	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Turnip.
1	"	Endive.				1	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. "	Ruta Baga.

NOTE.—We state just how much our packets weigh. It is easy to furnish a lot of "packets," but it's the amount of seed that counts.



OR

YOU MAY CHOOSE ANY VARIETY  
OF VEGETABLE SEEDS, AND AS MANY  
AS YOU WISH, AT THE PRICE OF

## 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ C.

For each Packet, same size as above

## 25...Packets Flower Seed...50c

 Alyssum. Aster. Bachelor's Button. Balsam. Calliopsis. Carnation. Chrysanthemum. Four-o'clock.	Hollyhock. Marigold. Mignonette. Morning Glory. Nasturtium, Tall. Nasturtium, Dwarf. Nigella. Pansy. Petunia.	Phlox. Pink. Portulaca. Snapdragon. Sweet Peas. Sweet William. Verbena. Zinnia. 
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# GRISWOLD SEED CO., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

<b>Herbs</b> —(Page 27).				<b>Onion Sets</b> —			
	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.		per qt.		
Basil Sweet	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 50	Red and Yellow	\$0 15		
Borage	15	40	1 25	White	20		
Caraway	10	25	75	<b>Parsnips</b> —(Page 31).	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
Dill	10	20	60	All Varieties	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 35
Fennel Sweet	10	30	1 00	<b>Parsley</b> —(Page 31).			
Horehound	20	60	2 00	All Varieties	10	25	60
Lavender	15	40	1 50	<b>Peanuts</b> —(Page 31).			
Marjoram	15	40	1 25	<b>Pepper</b> —(Page 36).			
Sage				All Varieties	20	60	2 00
Summer Savory	10	30	1 00	<b>Pumpkin</b> —(Page 36).			
Thyme	20	60	2 00	Connecticut Field	5	10	30
<b>Kale or Bolecole</b> —(Page 27).				Small Yellow Sugar	5	15	50
All Varieties	10	25	65	Japanese Pie	10	25	75
<b>Kohlrabi</b> —(Page 27).				Large Cheese	5	15	40
All Varieties	20	50	1 65	Cushaw	10	20	60
<b>Leek</b> —(Page 27).				Sweet Potatoes	10	20	60
London and American Flag	10	30	90	King of Mammoth	15	35	1 25
Large Musselberg	15	45	1 00	<b>Radish</b> —(Page 37).			
Large Rouen	20	60	1 75	Extra Early Erfurt	10	20	60
<b>Lettuce</b> —(Page 28).				Long Cardinal or Bright- est Scarlet			
All Varieties	10	25	75	Non Plus Ultra			
<b>Mustard</b> —(Page 31).				Scarlet Turnip Forcing			
New Chinese	10	25	60	Earliest Carmine Olive	10	30	80
Mammoth Southern Curled	10	25	65	Earliest White Olive			
Black or White	5	10	30	Rosy Gem			
<b>Muskmelon</b> —(Page 29).				New Icicle	10	30	80
Emerald Gem	15	40	1 50	<b>Other Varieties</b>	5	15	50
Early Hackensack	10	30	90	<b>Rhubarb or Pie Plant</b> —(Page 38).			
Green Citron				All Varieties	15	40	1 40
Banana	10	30	1 00	<b>Salsify or Vegetable Oyster</b> —(Page 38).			
Paul Rose	10	30	80	All Varieties	10	30	1 10
<b>Other Varieties</b>	10	25	75	<b>Spinach</b> —(Page 38).			
<b>Watermelon</b> —(Page 30).				All Varieties	5	10	20
Phinney's Early	10	20	60	<b>Squash</b> —(Page 39).			
Iron Clad				Hubbard	10	30	1 00
Cole's Early				Mammoth Chili	15	45	1 50
Wonderful or McIver's Sugar				Ford-hook	10	30	1 00
Green and Gold	10	25	65	Golden Hubbard	10	35	1 15
Kentucky Wonder				<b>Other Varieties</b>	10	25	75
Hungarian Honey	5	15	35	<b>Tobacco</b> —(Page 38).			
Kolb's Gem				All Varieties	20	60	
Cuban Queen				<b>Tomato</b> —(Page 40).			
Dixie				Dwarf Champion	30	1 00	
The Boss	5	15	45	Extra Early Freedom	40	1 25	
Florida Favorite				Early Minnesota	20	60	2 00
Pride of Georgia				Quarter Century	65	1 75	
Seminole				Crimson Cushion	60	2 00	
Kleckley Sweets	10	25	70	Magnus	30	1 00	
Citron for Preserves	10	25	75	Atlantic Prize	20	65	2 40
<b>Other Varieties</b>	5	15	40	Matchless	25	75	2 75
<b>Mushroom Spawn</b> —(Page 31).			20	Ponderosa	20	80	3 00
<b>Okra or Gumbo</b> —(Page 31).				Trophy	20	60	1 90
Long Green	10	20	50	Golden Queen	20	65	2 40
Dwarf Velvet	10	20	60	Yellow Plum	25	50	1 75
<b>Onion</b> —(Page 32).				Yellow Pear Shape			
Extra Early Red Flat	10	30	1 00	Red Cherry			
Griswold Red Globe	20	60	2 00	Ground Cherry	15	50	1 75
Weatherfield Large Red	10	30	95	<b>Other Varieties</b>			
Southport Red Globe	15	35	1 25	<b>Turnip</b> —(Page 41).			
Yellow Globe Danvers	10	25	85	Extra Early White Milan	10	25	80
Southport Yellow Globe	10	30	90	Early Munich	10	25	75
Australian Brown	10	25	90	Early Purpletop Globe	5	15	40
Prize Taker	10	35	1 10	White Flat Strap Leaf			
Mammoth Silver King	15	40	1 50	Purpletop Strap Leaf	5	10	30
American Extra Early Pearl				Amber Globe	5	15	40
Red Bermuda	20	60	2 00	Yellow Aberdeen	5	10	35
<b>Other Varieties</b>	15	45	1 60	<b>Other Varieties</b>	5	15	50
				<b>Ruta Baga</b> —(Page 41).			
				All Varieties	5	10	30

All packets 5 cents; 6 for 25 cents.



**“If our Seeds Please you, tell others;  
if not, tell us.”**



#### **OUR NEW WAREHOUSE**

“One of the improvements of 1902 was the construction and equipment of the new storage and shipping warehouse of the Griswold Seed Co., 50 x 142, with elevator and trackage.

“The Griswold Seed Company does the largest business in its line of any firm in the West, shipping from the Gulf to the British possessions, and from coast to coast.”—*Lincoln Trade Review.*

# **Griswold Seed Co.**

Retail and Mail Order Dept., 147 So. 10th Street  
Warehouse, Corner 8th and N Streets

**LINCOLN, NEBRASKA**